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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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Library Science Abstracts

EDITED BY H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.

Volume 12 No. 1

JANUARY-MARCH 1961

Abstracts 10857-11096



THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1

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Library Association
Professional
Library Service
Library Cooperation
National and
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FOREWORD

Library Science Abstracts presents a survey of thought and practice in librarianship and related subjects in many countries and in many types of libraries. Accepted theories are discussed, criticized, and new ideas advanced. On the one hand the student librarian and newcomer to librarianship is made aware of the traditions that underlie his work ; on the other, the expert librarian recognizes that these basic ideas need repeating to a new generation of librarians but will also find much of interest in the summaries of the latest developments, e.g. in microphotography or the mechanical aids in documentation. The methods of recording literature and information, whether in documentation work or in bibliographies and its subsequent retrieval, are described. The work of library associations and kindred organizations is noted and the changes in the professional education of librarians are revealed in the comparison of reports from different countries.

Among other subjects dealt with are the influences of publishing, reading and other forms of the communication of ideas upon library work ; notes on new inventions and experiments ; details of new buildings, extensions and alterations ; and the treatment and organization of library materials.

The compilation owes its origin to the help given by 80 abstracters and translators who regularly examine the issues of over 150 periodicals, as well as books, pamphlets, reports, etc. devoted to librarianship and bibliography. The editor greatly appreciates the help given and the co-operation of editors and publishers in making their publications available for abstracting.

The abstracts, which are indicative only, represent a selection from the articles in the periodicals, etc. and are mainly confined to the longer articles which in the opinion of the abstracter and the editor will serve the objects mentioned above. Abstracts carry the initials of the abstracters ; their names will appear at the end of the volume.

The list of periodicals which follows is confined to library and bibliographical publications which are regularly checked and abstracted. Many other periodicals are scanned for articles of interest to librarians. The editor welcomes notes or abstracts of out-of-the-way articles.

Periodicals, etc., may be borrowed from the Library Association. Particulars of publisher, address and price are also available upon request.

ARRANGEMENT

Abstracts are arranged within each subject heading in the following order :

- (i) international
- (ii) national
 - (a) alphabetically by country
 - (b) within a country, alphabetically by place
- (iii) subjects (alphabetically).

The bibliographical references relating to periodicals are interpreted thus :

- (i) title of periodical (if an abbreviated title is given, see the list of periodicals given at the front of the volume of *LSA*)
- (ii) volume number
- (iii) part or issue number (in curved brackets)
- (iv) month or season
- (v) year
- (vi) pages
- (vii) type of illustrations, bibliography, etc.

Example :

Lib. J., **86** (1) January 1 1961, 42-46. Photos.

Library Journal, volume 86, number 1, dated January 1st 1961, pages 42 to 46 and contains photographs.

Periodicals checked for articles of interest to librarians and bibliographers

Abbreviations of titles used in abstract citations are given in square brackets
Frequency of publication : W. (weekly) ; Fort. (fortnightly) ; M. (monthly) ;
Q. (quarterly) ; A. (annual) ; 2-10 times a year ; Irr. Irregular.

- Accademie e Biblioteche d'Italia [Accad. e Bib. d'Italia] 6.
Actes du Conseil de la FIAB [Actes FIAB] (Netherlands) A.
AFLA News letter (Asian Federation of Library Associations) (Japan).
Alabama Librarian [Alabama Lib.] (USA) Q.
Alberta Library Association Bulletin [Alberta Lib. Assn. Bull.] Q.
American Archivist [Amer. Arch.] Q.
American Documentation [Amer. Doc.] Q.
American Library Association Bulletin [ALA Bull.] M.
Annals of Library Science [Annals of Lib. Sci.] (India) Q.
Arbeiten aus den Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen (Germany)
Irr.
Archives : Journal of the British Records Association (U.K.) 2.
Archives and Manuscripts : the Journal of the Archives Section of the Library Association
of Australia [Archives and Mss.] Irr.
Archives, bibliothèques et musées de Belgique [Archives . . . de Belgique] 2.
Archivum (France) A.
Arquivo de Bibliografia Portuguesa [Archivo Bib. Port.] Q.
Aslib Proceedings incorporating Aslib Information [Aslib Proc.] (U.K.) M.
Asociacion de Bibliotecarios Caldenses Boletin [Asoc. Bib. Caldenses Bol.] (Colombia) 2.
Aspects of Librarianship [Aspects of Libnp.] (Kent State University, USA) Q.
Assistant Librarian : official journal of the Association of Assistant Librarians (Section of
the Library Association) [Asst. Lib.] (U.K.) M.
Association of College and Reference Libraries Monographs [ACRL Monographs]
(USA) Irr.
Australian Library Journal (Library Association of Australia) [Aust. Lib. J.] Q.

La Bibliofila : rivista di storia del libro, delle arti grafiche, di bibliografia ed erudizione
(Italy) 3.
Bibliografija i Bibliotekovedenija (Lenin State Library, Moscow) Q.
Biblioteconomía (Escuela de Bibliotecarios de la Diputacion Provincial de Barcelona) 2.
Bibliotek CCCP (Lenin State Library, Moscow) 2 or 3.
Bibliotekar ("Vassil Kolarov" National Library, Sofia, Bulgaria) M.
Bibliotekar' (USSR) M.
Bibliotekaren (Denmark) Q.
Bibliotekarz (Poland) 6.
Biblioteket och vi (Sweden) M.
Bibliotekovedenie i bibliografija za rubezam (Lenin State Library, Moscow) 3 or 4.
Biblioteksbladet (Swedish Public Library Association) M.
Bibliotheck : a journal of bibliographical notes and queries mainly of Scottish interest
(Scottish Group University and Research Section of the Library Association) 2.
Bibliotheekgids (The Flemish Association of Library, Archives and Museum Personnel)
(Belgium) 6.
Bibliotheekleven (Netherland Association of Librarians) M.
Biblos (Austria) Q.
Biuletyn Instytutu Bibliograficznego (Poland) Q.
Bodleian Library Record [Bodleian Lib. Rec.] (U.K.) 3.
Bogens Verden (Library Association of Denmark) 9.
Bok og Bibliotek [Bok og Bib.] (Norway) 6.
Boletín de la Asociación Colombiana de Bibliotecarios [Bol. Asoc. Colombiana] Q.
Boletín de la Asociación Mexicana de Bibliotecarios [Bol. Asoc. Mexicana] Q.
Bollettino dell'Istituto di Patologia del libro "Alfonso Gallo" [Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia
del libro] (Italy) Q.

- Book Collector (U.K.) Q.
- Bookbird : International Children's Book Bulletin (International Youth Library, Munich) Q.
- The Bookmark : The Library, University of Idaho Q.
- Books (National Book League) (U.K.) 8.
- Born og Bøger (Denmark) 4.
- British Book News [Brit. Bk. News] M.
- British Columbia Library Quarterly [Brit. Columbia Lib. Q.].
- British Museum Quarterly [Brit. Mus. Q.].
- Bücherei und Bildung [B. u. Bild.] (Association of Public Librarians in Western Germany) M.
- Bulletin : Victorian Division, Special Libraries Section, Library Association of Australia, Melbourne [Bull. Vict. Div. Spec. Libs.] Irr.
- Bulletin de l'Union française des Organismes de Documentation [Bull. de l'UFOD] 6.
- Bulletin des bibliothèques de France [Bull. bib. France] M.
- Bulletin d'Informations : Association des Bibliothécaires Français [Bull d'Inf. Assn. Bib. Fr.] Q.
- Bulletin of Bibliography [Bull of Bib.] (USA) 3.
- Bulletin of the Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries [Bull. ABTPL] (U.K.) 3.
- Bulletin of the Medical Library Association [Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.] (USA) Q.
- Bulletin of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and vicinity [Bull. Spec. Libs. Council Phila.] 5.
- California Librarian [Calif. Lib.] (USA) Q.
- Canadian Library [Can. Lib.] (Canadian Library Association) 6.
- Canadian Library Association Occasional Papers [Can. Lib. Assn. Occ. Papers] Irr.
- Cape Librarian (Official monthly journal of the Cape Provincial Library Service).
- Catholic Library World [Catholic Lib. World] (USA) 8.
- College and Research Libraries (Association of College and Reference Libraries) (Division of the American Library Association) [Coll. and Res. Libs.] (USA) 6.
- County Newsletter [County Newsl.] (County Libraries Section of the Library Association) (U.K.).
- Čtenář : měsíčník pro práci vesnických knihoven (Ministry of Culture, Prague). M.
- Cuba Bibliotecológica [Cuba Bib.] Q.
- DK-Mitteilungen (Ausschuss für Klassifikation im Deutschen Normenausschuss, Berlin) 6.
- Dokumentation (Central Office for Scientific Literature, Berlin, Germany) M.
- Dokumentation Fachbibliothek Werksbücherei [DFW] (North-West German Publishing Institute, Hanover) 6.
- Education Libraries Bulletin [Educ. Libs. Bull.] (Institute of Education, University of London) 3.
- Feliciter (Canadian Library Association) M.
- Florida Libraries [Florida Libs.] (USA) Q.
- Fontes Artis Musicae (International Association of Music Libraries) (France) 2.
- Hospital and Institution Book Guide (USA) 10.
- IASLIC Bulletin : official organ of the Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres [IASLIC Bull.] Q.
- Illinois Libraries [Illinois Libs.] (Illinois State Library, USA) 10.
- Indexer (Society of Indexers, U.K.) 2.
- Indian Archives [Ind. Archives] 2.
- Indian Librarian [Ind. Lib.] Q.
- Indo-Pacific Exchange Newsletter (National Diet Library, Tokyo, Japan) Q.
- Information Bulletin : University of Khartoum Library

- Journal of Documentation [J. of Doc.] (Aslib. U.K.) Q.
 Journal of Education for Librarianship (Association of American Library Schools) [J. Educ. Libnp.] Q.
 Journal of the Society of Archivists [J. Soc. Archivists] (U.K.) 2.
 Junior Bookshelf [Jun. Bookshelf] (U.K.) 6.
 Junior Libraries (*In Library Journal*).
 Kent News Letter (U.K.) 6.
 Kirjastolehti (Finland) M.
 Knihovník (Prague) M.
 Kulturarbeit (Germany) M.
 Law Library Journal [Law Lib. J.] (American Association of Law Libraries, USA) Q.
 An Leabharlann (Library Association of Ireland) Q.
 Librarian and Book World [Librarian] (U.K.) M.
 The Library (Bibliographical Society Transactions) (U.K.) Q.
 Library Association : London and Home Counties Branch : Conference Papers (U.K.) A.
 Library Association : Papers and proceedings of the Annual Conference [Lib. Assn. Conf. Papers] (U.K.)
 Library Association : Reference and Special Libraries Section publications [Lib. Assn. Ref. and Spec. Libs.] Irr.
 Library Association Record [Lib. Assn. Rec.] (U.K.) M.
 Library Herald : organ of the Delhi Library Association [Lib. Herald] Q.
 Library Journal [Lib. J.] (U.S.A.) Fort.
 Library of Congress Information Bulletin [L.C. Inf. Bull.] (USA) W.
 Library Opinion (Tasmanian Branch of the Library Association of Australia) M.
 Library Quarterly (Library School of the University of Chicago) [Lib. Q.] (USA).
 Library Resources and Technical Services [Lib. Resources] (USA) Q.
 Library Review [Lib. Rev.] (U.K.) Q.
 Library Trends [Lib. Trends] (Library School of the University of Illinois, USA) Q.
 Library World [Lib. World] (U.K.) M.
 Library World [Lib. World (UAR)] (United Arab Republic) 6.
 Libri : international library review (Denmark) Q.
 Magyar Könyvszemle (Hungary) Q.
 Malayan Library Journal : official journal of the Persatuan Perpustakaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu [Malayan Lib. J.] Q.
 Manchester Review [Manch. Rev.] (U.K.) Q.
 Manitoba Library Association Bulletin [Manitoba Lib. Assn. Bull.] Q.
 Minnesota Libraries [Minnesota Libs.] (USA) Q.
 Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekare [Mitteilungen der VÖB] (Austria) Q.
 Mitteilungsblatt Nordrhein-westfalen (Germany) Q.
 Mousaion : books and libraries (S. Africa) Irr.
 Müszaki Könyvtárosok Tájékoztatója [Műsz. Könyvtár. Tájékozt.]
 Nachrichten/Nouvelles (der Vereinigung Schweizerische Bibliothekare) [Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib.] (Switzerland) 6.
 Nachrichten für Dokumentation [Nach. f. Dok.] (Germany) Q.
 National Library of Canada Bulletin [Nat. Lib. Can. Bull.] Irr.
 Neue Volksbildung [Neue Volksbild.] (Austrian Ministry of Education) M.
 New Zealand Libraries [N.Z. Libs.] (New Zealand Library Association) 10.
 News Notes of California Libraries [News Notes of Calif. Libs.] (USA) Q.
 NLL Translations Bulletin [NLL Trans. Bull.] (U.K.) M.
 Nordisk Tidskrift för Bok- och Biblioteksväsen [Nord. Tid.] (Sweden) Q.
 North Carolina Libraries [North Carolina Libs.] Q.
 North Country Libraries (State Library of New Hampshire and Free Public Library Commission of Vermont) 10.
 North Western Newsletter [N.W. Newsl.] (North Western Branch of the Library Association [etc.]) (U.K.) 6.

Northern Ireland Libraries : the news-sheet of the Northern Ireland Branch of the Library Association [Northern Ireland Libs.] Q.
 North-Western Polytechnic School of Librarianship : Occasional Papers [N.W. Polytechnic Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers] (U.K.) Irr.
 Notes : Music Library Association [Notes] (USA) Q.
 Notizie A.I.B. : Bollettino dell'Associazione Italiana per le Biblioteche (Italy) Q.
 Novinky Knihovnické literatury [*In* Knihovník] Q.
 Ontario Library Review [Ontario Lib. Rev.] (Director of Public Services, Government of Ontario, Canada) Q.
 Open Access (Birmingham and District Branch of the Library Association [etc.]) (U.K.) 6.
 Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America [Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America] Q.
 La Parola e il Libro [Parola] (National Institute for Popular and Learned Libraries, Rome) M.
 Pharos (Lanark County Library Staff Magazine) Irr.
 The Pioneer (Remington Rand, USA) 6.
 PNLA quarterly (Pacific Northwest Library Association).
 The Private Library : quarterly journal of the Private Libraries Association [Private Lib.] (U.K.).
 Przegląd Biblioteczny (Poland) Q.
 Public Library Abstracts [Pub. Lib. Abst.] Q.
 Public Library Opinion [Pub. Lib. Opinion] (Public Libraries Section of the L.A. of Australia).
 Quarterly Bulletin of the International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists [Q. Bull. IAALD] (U.K.).
 Quarterly Journal of the Pakistan Library Association [Q. J. Pakistan Lib. Assn.]
 Quill (Queensland Inter-Library Liaison) (Queensland Branch of the L.A. of Australia) Q.
 Revue de la Documentation [Rev. Doc.] (F.I.D., Netherlands) Q.
 Saskatchewan Library Association Bulletin [Saskatchewan Lib. Assn. Bull.] 2.
 School Librarian and School Library Review [Sch. Lib.] (School Library Association, U.K.) 3.
 School Libraries [Sch. Libs.] (American Association of School Librarians) (Division of the American Library Association) Q.
 Scottish Library Association : Proceedings of the Annual Conference [Scot. Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.]
 SLAN (Scottish Library Association) 6.
 South African Libraries [S. Afr. Libs.] (South African Library Association) Q.
 Southeastern Librarian (USA) Q.
 Sovetskaiâ Bibliografiâ [Sovet. Bibliogr.] (Ministry of Culture, USSR) 6.
 Special Libraries [Spec. Libs.] (Special Libraries Association, USA) 10.
 Stechert-Hafner Book News (USA) M.
 Tidskrift för Dokumentation [Tid. f. Dok.] (Sweden) 6.
 Tijdschrift voor Efficiëntie en Documentatie M.
 Top of the News (USA) Q.
 Toshokan Zasshi (Library Journal) (Japan Library Association) M.
 Unesco Bulletin for Libraries [Unesco Bull.] (France) 6.
 University of California Library Occasional Papers [Univ. Calif. Lib. Occ. Papers] Irr.
 University of Illinois Library School : Occasional Papers [Univ. of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers] (USA) Irr.
 University of London School of Librarianship and Archives : Occasional Papers [Univ. London Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers] (U.K.) Irr.
 WALA News (West African Library Association) 2.
 Wilson Library Bulletin [Wilson Lib. Bull.] (USA) 10.
 Yad la-koré (The Reader's aid) (Israel) Q.
 Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie [Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.] (Union of German Librarians, Munich) Q.
 Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen [Z. f. Bib.] (Germany) 6.

ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.L.	Association of Assistant Librarians
AALL	American Association of Law Libraries
ACRL	Association of College and Reference Libraries
AFNOR	Association française de normalisation
Ala.	Alabama
ALA	American Library Association
AMC	Association of Municipal Corporations
A.P.T.	Administrative, professional and technical
ARL	Association of Research Libraries
ASB	Allgemeine Systematik für Büchereien
ASTIA	Armed Services Technical Information Agency
AV	Audio-visual
BC	Bibliographic Classification (Bliss)
B.C.	British Columbia
<i>bib.</i>	[indicates that the article is a bibliography]
B.M.	British Museum Library
B.N.	Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris
BNB	<i>British National Bibliography</i>
BNBC	British National Book Centre
BSI	British Standards Institution
BUCOP	<i>British Union Catalogue of Periodicals</i>
c.	circa ; century
Cal.	California
CC	Colon Classification
CICRIS	Co-operative Industrial and Commercial Reference and Information Service (West London)
CLA	Catholic Library Association
Co.	County
Conn.	Connecticut
C.S.I.C.	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid
C.S.I.R.O.	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
DC	Decimal Classification (Dewey)
D.C.	District of Columbia, USA
DDR	Deutsche Demokratische Republik
Del.	Delaware
DFG	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft
DM	Deutsche Mark
DSIR	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
Eng.	England
EPA	European Productivity Agency
f.	founded
FIAB	International Federation of Library Associations
FID	Fédération Internationale de Documentation
Fla.	Florida
FM	Frequency modulation
Fmk	Finnish mark
Ga.	Georgia
G.B.	Great Britain
GDR	German Democratic Republic
Ger.	Germany
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
IAALD	International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists
IAML	International Association of Music Libraries
IASLIC	Indian Association of Special Libraries and Information Centres

IBM	International Business Machines
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions
IFD	Fédération Internationale de Documentation
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations
Ill.	Illinois
Ind.	Indiana
INSDOC	Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre
Ire.	Ireland
ISO	International Standardization Organization
IVA	Ingeniörsvetenskapsakademien (Sweden)
k.	kopec
kr.	krona
Ky.	Kentucky
L.	Library ; libraries
L.A.	Library Association
LC	Library of Congress
LP	Long-playing
LSA	<i>Library Science Abstracts</i>
m.	million ; metre
Mass.	Massachusetts
Md.	Maryland
Mich.	Michigan
MILC	Midwest Inter-Library Center
Minn.	Minnesota
MIT	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mo.	Missouri
mss.	manuscripts
NALGO	National and Local Government Officers' Association
N.B.	New Brunswick
N.C.	North Carolina
N.C.L.	National Central Library, London
Neb.	Nebraska
N.H.	New Hampshire
NIDER	Nederlands Instituut voor Documentatie en Registratuur
N.J.	New Jersey
NLL	National Lending Library for Science and Technology (U.K.)
NLM	National Library of Medicine (USA)
N.S.	Nova Scotia
N.S.W.	New South Wales
N.Y.	New York (City or State)
N.Z.	New Zealand
O.	Ohio
OEEC	Organization for European Economic Co-operation
Ont.	Ontario
p.a.	per annum
Pa.	Pennsylvania
PANSDOC	Pakistan National Scientific and Technical Documentation Centre
P.L.	Public Library
r.	rouble
R.I.	Rhode Island
RSFSR	Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (in European Russia)
RLB	Regional Library Bureau
rpm	revolutions per minute
RTSD	Resources and Technical Services Division (ALA)
SCANDOC	Scandinavian Documentation Center, Washington
SCONUL	Standing Conference on National and University Libraries
Scot.	Scotland
SCOTAPLL	Standing Conference on Theological and Philosophical Libraries in London
SINTO	Sheffield Interchange Organization

SLA	Special Libraries Association
SMCCL	Society of Metropolitan County Chief Librarians
STC	<i>Short-title catalogue</i>
Sw. kr.	Swedish krona
Tenn.	Tennessee
TIDU	Technical Information and Documents Unit
TV	Television
UDC	Universal Decimal Classification
UGC	University Grants Committee (U.K.)
U.K.	United Kingdom
U.L.	University Library
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNO	United Nations Organization
USA	United States of America
USAF	United States Air Force
USBE	United States Book Exchange
USIS	United States Information Services
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
v.	volumes
Va.	Virginia
VINITI	Vsesoyuznyi Institut Nauchnoi i Tekhnicheskoi Informatsii (All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information) (USSR)
Vt.	Vermont
Wash.	Washington (state)
Wash., D.C.	Washington, District of Columbia
Wis.	Wisconsin.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

10857 Library science as a science, H. J. de Vleeschauwer. *Moussion* (37-40), 1960, 293p.

The new status of the library in society has created an urgent need for a new theory of librarianship, but one of the biggest obstacles to this has been the emphasis placed by librarians upon routine techniques. It is easier to convince the academic world of the scientific character of the library than to convince librarians. The central object around which all aspects of librarianship may be grouped is the written word, and man's persistent wish to preserve it for posterity. A possible outline system of library science is given (pp. 50-52). One of the main reasons why but little serious attention has been given to the philosophy of librarianship is that only recently have libraries been large enough to present special problems, and these are necessary to stimulate reflection. Details are given of the way in which theory and practice should be interwoven, not only in library administration in general, but also in such specific fields as book selection and cataloguing and classification. Library training should be based on a university course, and this would help towards further improving the status of the library profession.

J.P.E.F.

10858 The Library Association prize essay : Librarianship—one world, J. M. Martin. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 62 (10) October 1960, 316-319.

'The history of man is also the history of his increasing awareness of his personal rights.' These rights were recognized internationally by the 1946 Charter of the United Nations as the four 'freedoms' postulated by President Roosevelt : freedom of speech, freedom to worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear. To these four should be added a fifth : the freedom of access to knowledge for all men—everywhere in the world. Realization of this would bind libraries of all countries together by possession of a common purpose : to provide this freedom. Standards of service would inevitably rise where needed. Belief in the common purpose would destroy propaganda for sectional interests and the many so-called 'types' of librarianship would vanish. National and political viewpoints would be difficult to overcome but would have to be conquered. The librarian's task would be exalted and his qualities would have to match up to his aims ; his outlook must broaden to international proportions ; his missionary zeal must be directed at the people he serves and at the nation's leaders ; his judgment of the materials he deals in must be sound and his standards must be high. He would at least belong to a profession and might expect to find colleagues of high calibre who were attracted by librarianship's aims and responsibilities. The difficulties in the path are enormous but are worth struggling with. 'The world would, in fact, be a better place because of librarianship.'

C.A.Cr.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

10859 Von Gestalt und Bedeutung unserer Bibliothekartage [On the form and significance of our librarians' conferences] Hermann Fuchs. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 7 (3) 1960, 187-198.

The author emphasises that this is not a history of the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare (Association of German Librarians) but rather a discussion on the meaning and purpose of the Association's annual conferences. The first conference was held in 1900, after the German librarians had broken away from the philologists, so that the profession might develop on its own. During the meetings which followed (the 50th was held in Trier in 1960) many library problems have been discussed, and the conferences have played a considerable part in shaping policies relating to library practice, co-operation and reconstruction. The author highlights the proceedings of some past meetings and outlines questions facing future conferences. C.P.A.

10860 Bericht über die 12. Jahresversammlung und Arbeitstagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Dokumentation e.V. in Würzburg Aula der Alten Universität, vom 17. bis 21 Oktober 1960 [Report of the 12th Annual Meeting and Conference of the German Association for Documentation in Würzburg, 17th-21st October 1960] Herbert Krehl. *Nach. f. Dok.* 11 (4) December 1960, 192-202.

Dr. E. Pietsch in his address of welcome stressed the dependence of modern technology on documentation, and the consequent need to streamline documentary methods. The guest speaker, Dr. S. Balke, Minister for Atomic Energy, spoke in general terms of the interrelation of technology and documentation. He recommended more co-operation between documentation centres to overcome the shortage of documentalists. He described the preparatory work for the Institut für Dokumentationswesen, which is to be established shortly. The Institute will advise on existing and projected documentary activities, and will be a great advance towards the consolidation of documentary work in Western Germany. A general survey of the work of various groups followed, but the main part of the conference was devoted to a consideration of the FID document 'Outline of a long term policy of the International Federation for Documentation' published in 1959. The conference was critical of the scope, which it felt to be too wide. The questions of standardization, copyright and translation were felt to be the province of FID. The establishment of translation centres would be fully supported by W. Germany. The plan to form a new committee to cover documentary reproduction and transmission was welcomed. There had been especially close co-operation between W. Germany and FID on the question of retrievals. An approximation of DK to Dewey was considered impossible. There follows a short survey of speeches by E. H. Sieber, G. A. Theel, H. Sparkuhle which are published in full or as abstracts in the same issue of *Nach. f. Dok.* The subject of patent documentation was treated by W. Rubach. The use of punched cards was advocated and the work in patent documentation in the German Patent Office described. Meetings of the various sections of the Association were held separately. W.A.A.

10861 Aslib Research Programme, C. W. Hanson. *Aslib Proc.*, 12 (10) October 1960, 342-346. References, appendix.

A brief account of the factors which governed the choice of a research programme. These took into consideration current conditions, possible resources, and research in progress elsewhere. The field to be explored was divided into nine sections, e.g. 'User needs and habits' (given in full in the appendix). From this fifteen items were selected ranging from detailed library techniques to broader issues of national importance. The investigation of inter-library borrowing with special reference to costs was given priority because of the development of photocopying as an alternative to borrowing and the future establishment of the NLL which will alter the pattern of borrowing. It is nearing completion. The second project is an investigation of the translation problem as it affects English-speaking scientists and technicians. The aim is to discover the size of the problem and to assess the potentialities of four methods of overcoming it: machine translation, cover-to-cover translation, co-operative schemes of sharing translations of individual papers, and teaching scientists to read their subject in foreign languages. The third project to begin at the end of the year is an investigation of semi-published report literature, how much it is abstracted, how much is published later, how much reaches those to whom it would be useful. The author hopes always to be able to carry out minor investigations for members. Two have already been carried out, one on the delays experienced by special librarians in getting their sets of periodicals bound. The Department must also keep in touch with similar research elsewhere, and interpret it to members, help research, and act as a co-ordinating centre for it.

A.C.L.H.

10862 The Dutch Association of Seminary and Monastery Librarians (V.S.K.B.), J. D. Bakker. *Bull. ABTPL.*, (13) November 1960, 8-12.

(See LSA 8991). There are numerous, fairly large and often isolated scholarly libraries in seminaries, convents and monasteries in Holland. They were poorly organized until the V.S.K.B. was formed in 1947 and now has over 185 members. Three-week training courses began in 1952. The course is followed by a two-week period of probation in the Royal Library or a university library. Other courses have since been organized. Achievements include: (i) an Acquisitions Centre (Bestelcentrale) takes and handles orders for foreign publications; (ii) a code of cataloguing rules has been drawn up as a basis for centralized cataloguing. Copies of checked catalogue slips are duplicated in batches of 500 and sent to the subscribing libraries where titles held are marked and thus a union catalogue is built up, and orders may be placed for quantities of the catalogue entries; (iii) philosophical and theological periodicals are analysed and a catchword card catalogue has been formed. Copies of the cards may be bought together with additional cards for author or classified catalogues; (iv) since 1959 an international bibliographical bulletin *Scripta recenter edita/New publications* lists between 300-500 new titles ten times a year. A second publication *Bibliographia ad usum seminariorum* provides an annotated basic bibliography. A minimum of 15 volumes are planned, each devoted to one subject and running to 80-128 pages; (v) discussions are in progress with similar associations in France and Germany to discover useful ways of achieving co-operation between seminary libraries in the three countries and in the world.

W.

10863 Current conference attendance practices, Andrew Geddes. *ALA Bull.*, 55 (1) January 1961, 59-62.

Statistics relating to the following main points were given : (i) time for attending meetings ; (ii) attendance and reports of attendance ; (iii) financial support given for attending meetings ; (iv) total number of staff in relation to meetings attended ; (v) participation of trustees and the governing body ; (vi) general information relating to permission to attend. The conclusions and recommendations were as follows : (i) conference attendance helps staff training and enables individuals to take an active part in the activities of their association ; (ii) in times of staff shortage, morale receives a boost at the thoughts of a fair rota for attending conferences ; (iii) reports are a way of passing to others the spirit of the conference ; (iv) trustees and representatives should also attend meetings ; (v) budgets should allow for conference expenses ; (vi) it might be necessary to seek state legislation for greater clarity. K.J.E.

10864 Previewing the new ALA headquarters, Charles Carner. *ALA Bull.*, 55 (1) January 1961, 25-30. Illus., plans.

50, East Huron Street, Chicago, will still be the ALA headquarters but the new building will give twice the amount of area, although built on the same floor space. Reinforced concrete is being used and the maximum flexibility will be achieved in the free span construction without interior columns. The building is being constructed in two parts so that the Association's work may continue as usual. The new building will be L-shaped ; the first floor will have a lobby, executive offices for administration, accounting office space, a loading dock and a freight handling area. The publishing offices will be on the second floor and the executives' secretaries' offices and *ALA Bulletin* offices will be on the third floor. The fourth floor will house the library and the fifth floor will contain some rental space, the remainder of the space will be used for mechanical equipment needed to maintain the building. The basement will contain the publishing warehouse with room for 125,000v. and for 60,000 archives. K.J.E.

10865 The American Theological Library Association, Kenneth S. Gapp. *Lib. Trends*, 9 (2) October 1960, 194-200. References.

The early development of the Association and its relations to, and contact with, the American Association of Theological Schools are outlined and described. In explaining its rapid growth details are given of its conferences and the papers presented. The work of the association, and its efforts in the field of publication, and the establishment of various projects are all covered. T.W.H.

10866 A four-year plan for the Catholic Library Association, Arthur L. Goerd. *Catholic Lib. World*, 32 (1) October 1960, 15-19.

The Executive Council has proposed an eight-point programme for the future of the Association as follows : centralization of administration, a more intensive publications programme, revision of the subscriptions' structure, an increase of 1,000 in membership, better utilization of the reserve funds, closer co-operation with other professional organizations, a standards committee for each section, and paid associate secretaries for some of the sections. The criticisms and suggestions of members are invited. N.H.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION and STAFF

10867 An aspect of library education, Roy Stokes. *Ind. Lib.*, 15 (2) September 1960, 76-78.

Of two areas of library education, the writer states first that the quality of pre-professional education must be high—there is no limit—but that requirements for professional and non-professional librarians are not identical. For the former a university degree should be recognized as essential in a library-conscious community. The second area concerns professional education and here special teaching institutions empowered to award their own (recognized) qualifications are essential. The control of professional study leaves much to be desired at present because there is little or no relationship between the pre-professional, preparatory studies and the subjects taught in the library schools. Many aspects of the latter should fit into a background which the student is expected to have but which in reality he has not because his general education has not been appropriate. If the library educator has not the ability or time to provide this background, he must obviously expect it to be provided by his predecessors in the task of educating a particular student but before he can ask for this to be done he must be sure himself what can and should be taught to potential librarians. C.A.Cr.

10868 Professional training of librarians, Francis L. Kent and Fawzi Abu Haidar. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (3) May-June 1960, 100-103.

The Arab world has a long tradition of scholarship and a proud record of contribution to literature, philosophy, medicine and science. The present state of professional training is reviewed in the following countries: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria). The four main needs of the region are: (i) an adequate supply of teaching materials (there are not enough textbooks in Arabic, demonstration material, library periodicals and bibliographical tools); (ii) the formation of national associations of librarians and the expansion of existing ones to promote professional interests; (iii) schools of librarianship are needed and opportunities for professional training and travel; (iv) the establishment of school libraries and the promotion of librarianship from the school upwards. W.D.S.

10869 Factores básicos en el planeamiento de cursos de capacitación bibliotecario [Basic factors in the planning of courses in librarianship] *Cuba Bib.*, 5 (1-2) January-June 1960, 94-100.

During the past sixty years courses of training in librarianship have been adopted in many countries, these courses ranging from in-service training to courses for a doctorate in library science. A one-year library course under university aegis, following a four-year degree course, seems to be accepted as a standard. In Latin America there is an urgent need for competent librarians with a good professional training. As it is, entry qualifications are lower than for university entrance, and salaries are not sufficient to attract better qualified people. Over and above the full professional training courses there is a need for basic training courses, with a certificate of attendance at the end of them. At the Conference of Librarians of America held in Washington in 1947 a minimum 360-hour course was advocated. This allotted 30 hours to Introduction to library science; 60 hours to Historical bibliography; 90 hours to Cataloguing and Classification; 90 hours to Organization and Administration;

and 90 hours to Bibliography and reference work. This syllabus put too much emphasis on classification and cataloguing and routine work, and too little on the interconnection of theory and practice. A recent report on library schools and courses in Latin America showed the subjects taught in twenty short courses. 17 of the courses offered Classification and cataloguing, 13, Organization and administration, 10, Bibliography and reference work; whereas only 4 of the courses offered Historical bibliography; only 3, Academic libraries; only 3, Introduction to library services; only 1, Library services in various types of libraries (as a seminar), and only 1, Book selection. The relative value and content of the subjects taught is then considered. The use of mimeographed handouts and actual examples of basic works is mentioned. The Escuela Internacional de Bibliotecología de la Universidad de Antioquia, in Medellín, Colombia, has published preliminary editions of three course-manuals and has in the press a handbook, *Terminología profesional*. There are now 125 schools or permanent courses of librarianship in Latin America, plus 80 short courses. In 1958 more than 173 persons offered library courses. A new edition of the *Guía de Escuelas y cursos de bibliotecología en América Latina*, published by the Pan American Union, is in the press. A.J.W.

10870 "Koulutetuille" kirjastonhoitajille [To the "qualified" librarians] Helle Kannila. *Kirjastolehti*, 53 (10) 1960, 285.

Library education officially began in Finland in 1920 with a course arranged by funds from the Kordelin Foundation. It was continued by library courses arranged by the State Library Bureau in 1924-1941 and since 1945 in the Library School connected with the School of Social Sciences. Forty years have passed and participants in the early courses gathered to spend an evening together. The number of students is c. 600 in total, though many have died and some have changed over to other professions. The author who has been working actively with library education right from the beginning, thanks all the students and mentions that they have caused little trouble, but plenty of joy. She has enjoyed the work, though she has also felt uncertainty as to the results of teaching. Yet, the short school time is only a start to further studies. When meeting the students later in library work the author has noted progress among the librarians. H.M.K.

10871 Über die Ausbildung des Musikbibliothekars [The training of a music librarian] Hermann Wassner. *B.u.Bild.*, 12 (12) December 1960, 497-500.

Training for a profession must generally combine the ideal and the practical, and this article therefore deals mainly with the extra training a qualified librarian will need in order to occupy a post as music librarian. Ideally in addition to being a qualified librarian he should be a qualified musician of above-average intellectual abilities. Versatility is required in handling all kinds of persons and materials. The South German library school at Stuttgart has a course for those intending to become music librarians, but the combined training places great demands on the student. It is probable that the expansion of music librarianship will bring changes in the training required, with less emphasis on general librarianship. A.D.J.

10872 Library personnel in ancient and medieval India, Bimal Kumar Datta. *Ind. Lib.*, 15 (2) September 1960, 66-67.

In ancient and medieval India librarians had an honourable place in the community and were awarded a salary equal to that of teachers. Facts regarding status and pay are quoted from an inscription of 1085 A.D. and details are given

of types of library staffs and their duties in Mughal times. Division of labour was obviously practised with clear-cut distinction between professional, clerical and manual work, the first-named including many scholars with different specialities.
C.A.Cr.

10873 Training of teacher-librarians, Sat Paul Goyal. *Educational India*, 27, January 1961, 230, 247-48.

Teacher-librarians must be provided to meet the shortage of professional librarians for school libraries. The Central Institute of Education, Delhi, has introduced a course on School Library Organization for trainee teachers and other training colleges are planning to follow this lead. The need was recognized at the Conference of Principals held at Bangalore in 1957. Details of a short course held in Delhi in 1960 are given and a proposed syllabus, to be used from 1961 onwards.
D.J.F.

10874 Indonesian School of Librarianship has 104 students. *Malayan Lib. J.*, 1 (2) January 1961, 27-28.

The School was established in 1952 by the Libraries Bureau of the Ministry of Education and Culture. It has two large lecture rooms, a practice room, two smaller rooms and a library containing 5,765v. (877 on librarianship). It receives 19 current periodicals on librarianship, 16 in English, the others in Indonesian, German and French. The library has its own staff of four and there is also an office staff of eight. There is a full-time teaching staff of five, assisted by nine part-time or occasional lecturers. Of the 104 students in the 1959-60 session, 50 were on study leave, 42 on government scholarships, and 12 were private fee-paying students. The curriculum has been revised to bring it into line with teaching outside Indonesia. The course lasts three years; there are 16 lecture periods per week. Two months practical training is undertaken at the beginning of the Third Stage. Application has been made for the School to be made a part of one of the universities in Indonesia.
W.

10875 Lezioni di biblioteconomia [Lessons in library science] Vittorio Camerani. *Bibliofila*, 62 (3) 1960, 300-301.

The rare courses for librarians in Italy pass unnoticed except by the students and the few librarians interested in the long-standing and still unsolved problem of bibliographic teaching. Foreign schools on the other hand make their existence known through their publications, sometimes by textbooks which grow out of courses, e.g. Mudge and Winchell. In Italy Sorbelli, whose early death was a great blow to Italian libraries, had produced a series of textbooks in library economy and bibliography with his *Enciclopedia del libro*, cut short by the war and the death of the author. These volumes are now unobtainable. Textbooks for courses for popular libraries have appeared since the war, among the best being that by Emma Pirani. A list of seven *Dispense* which appeared as the result of courses is given, including courses by such authors as Alfredo Gallo, Olga Pinto and Alessandro Cutolo. A revised edition of one of the latter's courses is reviewed here: *Lezioni di biblioteconomia e bibliografia*, Milan, Goliardica, 1960. Cutolo also produced a good introductory manual on classification schemes: *Note su alcuni sistemi di classificazione bibliografica e sulla collezione bibliometrica*, Milan, Istituto Editoriale Cisalpino [1945]. The new edition of the *Lezioni* is a good deal fuller than that of 1955. The course is in two parts, one on historical bibliography and book production and one on

library economy. This part includes cataloguing, particularly author entries, and the history of libraries, especially of the Vatican and the three Milanese libraries, the Braidense, Ambrosiana and Trivulziana. In all these courses practical librarianship and bibliography are sacrificed to the historical aspect, and all teachers seem most attracted to cataloguing as a subject. The appearance of this volume is timely however and will serve to focus attention on the need for courses and schools, on the question of an up-to-date syllabus for present-day librarians and on the status of the profession, which must receive recognition in law in common with all other professions. F.S.S.

10876 Library training in the USSR. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (6) November-December 1960, 271-273.

A widely ramified state system of training has been set up to produce librarians with various types of professional qualifications, including Intermediate level training at *technicums* (technical schools) and training centres for cultural workers; advanced specialized training by library institutes in Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov and by library departments of universities. Instruction is free and a considerable proportion receive state grants. In July 1959 the USSR Ministry of Higher Education approved new curricula, aimed as part of the education programme to strengthen the links between school and everyday life. These courses are described in detail, including the well-organized system of practical work concurrent with theoretical studies in basic libraries in the locality. The subjects of study include a good general knowledge of history, pedagogics, psychology, and the principles of cultural and educational work; a study of modern industrial and agricultural techniques and developments in the natural sciences. W.D.S.

10877 International co-operation in medical librarianship. A review of the scholarship program of the Medical Library Association, 1948-1960, Sarah G. Mayer. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 48 (4) October 1960, 239-242.

Soon after the war the MLA appointed a Committee on International Co-operation, which reported on the need for building up the medical collections in war-ravaged countries and for training medical librarians who would return to apply their new knowledge to local needs. The latter aim was achieved by the award of two kinds of Fellowships: (i) Study and Training Fellowships (1 year), comprising courses in medical librarianship at a library school, leading to a B.S. in library science, and including visits to medical libraries and to the MLA's annual meeting; (ii) Travelling Fellowships (6 months), for librarians not requiring the course in library techniques, but who would profit from working in various types of libraries, together with a brief specialised course if desired. The programme was generously supported by the Rockefeller Foundation and covered the cost of living in the U.S. together with grants covering tuition, books and travel in the U.S. In the period reviewed 17 Study grants and 12 Travel grants were awarded to recipients from all over the world. A questionnaire circulated since 1954 showed that the Fellows were putting their training to good use on their return. G.R.P.

10878 Continuing education for medical librarianship; a Symposium. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 48 (4) October 1960, 404-423.

Wilma Troxel discusses *Formal University Courses*. Her approach is mainly factual—What do they attempt to accomplish? What is their content and how is it presented? What success is attained, or what benefits do the participants

derive? Estelle Brodman on *Internships* differentiates these from in-service training, which merely prepares one for service in a particular library. Internships require a great deal of planning and staff time from the offering library; in the USA only the National Library of Medicine has been able to offer them, and even then can only accept three interns a year. Dr. Brodman considers that properly supervised internships are the most valuable form of further study. W. D. Postell, however, although sympathetic to the theory of internships considers that there are too many practical difficulties for the average library to discharge such responsibilities efficiently without special funds from outside. David A. Kronick discusses critically the *Refresher Courses* held in connection with the MLA's annual meetings. He considers that these would be more helpful if they dealt with problem areas than by dwelling on basic instruction as covered in library school courses on medical librarianship. He would prefer to see these courses organized as 'workshops' (discussion groups), symposia and seminars. Some topics might benefit from the contributions of a specialist in a general field who is not a librarian (e.g. an office administrator on records-keeping). Jacqueline Felter speaks on the ever-continuing value of *Informal Study* and shows how opportunities for it occur and can be utilized. G.R.P.

10879 In-service training in libraries, Russell Shank. *ALA Bull.*, 55 (1) January 1961, 38-41. Illus.

In-service training is done by the employer after the trainee has entered the post and is done to increase job knowledge. The majority of this work in America has been done since 1945. The main factor affecting training is the size of the library and training is usually one of two main types—the internally managed programme for the larger libraries and the externally managed approach for the smaller libraries. Conditions vary considerably from one library to another. Training programmes from New York Public, Los Angeles, University of California, Cuyahoga, Memphis, Columbia University, and Drayton and Montgomery libraries are given as examples of larger system training. The smaller libraries are often hard pressed for personnel for lecturing and for the employees to have time off work. Here, in-service training has developed largely as a function of regional agencies, such as state and county libraries. This work does not consist of the regular two-hour sessions of the larger libraries, but more usually of planned courses lasting several days. Such courses are provided by the Free Public Library Commission of Vermont, Missouri State Library and the University of Missouri Department of Library Science. Reliance on such outside agencies does not perhaps fall specifically into the term of in-service training, but does help library knowledge. Evaluation of training methods has not yet been done and there is room for research on the most efficient methods of library staff training. K.J.E.

10880 A staff committee structure, Ransom L. Richardson. *ALA Bull.*, 55 (1) January 1961, 32-35. Illus.

The structure of library committees functioning independently as major library units has not been fully discussed and developed: it is an administrative device which will strengthen the library service and help staff morale. In 1957, Flint P.L. had three main buildings from which the service was administered and then plans were drawn up for a new main building, increasing the space from 16,000 to 80,000 sq. ft. with a consequent increase in staff and library materials. It was thus necessary to form a staff co-ordinating committee to provide an overall policy for the three sections, with special sub-committees

to co-ordinate the staff. The aims were : (i) help the library with the immediate problems of physical rearrangement ; (ii) help the development on a long term basis ; (iii) give the staff chance to enrich and advise library policy with their ideas. Study committees were to be permanent and special committees were to tackle certain specific subjects and then be dissolved. The review of accomplishments over a three-year period includes : staff manual construction, a telephone survey of the inactive borrowers' file, planning and developing the move and development of a staff room policy. The administrative department could possibly have done the work quicker, but without the democratic spirit. Staff members serving on committees spent approximately 7% of their time on that work during the first 18 months and thereafter about 2%. The number of full-time staff serving on committees ranged from 11 - 40%. K.J.E.

10881 That vague and sensitive area, Edwin Castagna. *ALA Bull.*, 55 (1) January 1961, 36-37.

The area referred to is that where the responsibility of the staff association for personnel policy meets the administrative sphere. Previously libraries have tended to be managed by dictators whose word was final and who would not have considered listening to young members' ideas about fringe benefits. Administration must have authority in relation to the appointing, disciplining, rating and dismissing of staff members, as well as the actual supervision of the work being done. Staff participation in such basic plans could include personnel policy formation, e.g. the methods whereby salary grievances could be handled and actual work methods being used. The best method of dealing with the area of disturbance where the staff and the administration clash, is to discuss the joint problem, realizing that there is mutual responsibility and try to deal with it democratically. K.J.E.

10882 Catch them while they're in college, Dorothy C. Smith. *ALA Bull.*, 55 (1) January 1961, 42-45. Illus.

South Carolina's State Library Board's Junior Intern Program has federal funds under the Library Services Act, to help solve the shortage of professionally qualified librarians. In providing graduate training in regional and county work, the need to inform college students and their instructors about library work was realized. It was decided to award a junior internship on paid salary during the Summer months for students intending to become librarians. The success of the 1959 experiments was expanded in 1960. A committee was formed to arrange meetings for every college and university in the State and interneers were appointed. They were given a chance to do sub-professional, rather than clerical, work and an honest attempt was made to give them an unbiased picture of library work. At the end of the scheme, the following recommendations were made ; (i) more publicity for colleges was needed ; (ii) more people who had worked as interneers to be used as publicity speakers ; (iii) recruiting ideas were to be broadened to include the scientific and technical divisions ; (iv) more time was to be given to attracting young teachers and older persons into the profession ; (v) a counselling service was needed to provide information about scholarships and study. K.J.E.

10883 Die erste Leserkonferenz des Zentralblatts für Bibliothekswesen [The first conference of readers of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*] Werner Dube. *Z. f. Bib.*, 74 (6) 1960, 401-421.

A detailed commentary on the conference which was held in the German National Library on 17th September 1960. On the 10th anniversary of the GDR *Z. f. Bib.* published a special supplement in which the new aims of the

periodical were stated : *Z. f. Bib.* is a political organ for the socialist transformation of librarianship in the GDR ; it is the most important professional journal in Germany with a long history so its standards must not be lowered ; the present situation where 95% of articles are contributed by the editorial staff must be altered. Suggestions to make *Z. f. Bib.* more alive were : obligation of every librarian of a large library to contribute one article a year ; responsibility of subject specialists to contribute articles ; responsibility of the learned libraries to hold conferences and issue a report for *Z. f. Bib.* After discussion and a brief survey of library journals in Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR by J. Drtina the following requirements were stated by O. Feyl : an increased number of articles in each issue—articles at present greatly over-shadowed by other sections ; a more inviting colourful cover ; devotion of each issue to a special theme ; more reports on the work of the subject commissions ; more on the technical side of librarianship and on the automation and standardization of libraries.

W.A.A.

LIBRARY SERVICES : General surveys, international and national

10884 Summary report of the regional seminar on library development in Arabic-speaking states. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (3) May-June 1960, 117-123. Photos.

Sound planning based on a careful survey is essential. Aims should be to establish a national system with central administrative board to promote extension work and the improvement of standards of service. Basic requirements were summarized under the following heads : comprehensive library legislation, finance, trained personnel, an organized profession, book production and supply, the nature of collections and services was considered for various types of library—national, university, special, public and school ; readers' services, circulation routines, documentation centres, extension work and services to hospitals, prisons and the blind ; regional co-ordination, classification, cataloguing. The recommendations of the seminar are listed in detail. The article is followed by statistical summaries of present services and Unesco aid in Arabic-speaking states.

W.D.S.

[See also **Seminario regional de la Unesco sobre el desarrollo de las bibliotecas en los estados de lengua Arabe**, *Bol. Asoc. Colombiana*, 4 (2) April-June 1960, 67-69].

10885 Libri e biblioteche di Cina [Books and libraries in China] Lionello Lanciotti. *Almanacco dei bibliotecari italiani* 1961. 1961, 181-186. Illus.

Though the first Chinese public library was inaugurated in the province of Hunan only in 1905 and the National Library of Peking was founded in 1909, private libraries are very old in China, especially the imperial one, and those of the monasteries and academies. The librarians were often very important people. The National Library, which was visited by the author in 1957, is very well organized and keeps many western works.

M.P.C.

10886 Havaintoja Kiinan kirjastoista [Observations on Chinese libraries] Henrik Schauman. *Kirjastoletti*, 54 (2) 1961, 43-45.

In fall 1960, the author spent three weeks in China having the opportunity to visit the Peking National Library, the Shanghai Library and the Wuhan University Library as well as smaller libraries of various types. The two first are described in more detail. The Peking National Library has c. 6m. v. and the number of volumes in the Shanghai Library is about 4m. The latter collects mainly scientific, medical and technical books and has a staff of c. 350. The author also visited the library school at Wuhan University Library. It takes four years of study to become a librarian. H.M.K.

10887 Indonesian library development 1955-60. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (1) January-February 1960, 17-20.

Unesco's assistance began in March 1953, but a co-ordinated national library system was needed with a bibliographical centre and provincial centres. To this end the Libraries Bureau was established. Unesco arranged for the head of the Bureau to study at Columbia University and has co-operated with other aid programmes to provide fellowships for the training of an essential cadre in each field. The National Bibliographic Centre was established with aid from the Colombo Plan. In 1955 a union list of serial holdings was published. A major building programme includes a Library School. A deposit law has been passed to aid listing in the current bibliography *Berita Bulanan*. An Indonesian Library Association (PAPADI) was set up in 1954. The programme for the provincial library centres, universities, schools, etc. for a population of 85m. people is described. W.D.S.

10888 Libraries and librarianship in Malaya, Wilfred J. Plumble. *Malayan Lib. J.*, 1 (1) October 1960, 2-8.

Malaya lacks both a national library and a public library service, yet libraries are an economic necessity if the potentiality of Malaysians is not to be wasted. A little has been done by the British Council, USIS and a book club. In 1955 the Malayan Library Group prepared a memorandum on a public library service for Malaya but the government has not acted upon it. Recommendations regarding what is needed for public libraries, school libraries, national library and a school of librarianship are outlined. The public library service might be established on a plan similar to that of the Ghana Library Board together with two demonstration libraries, one for urban and one for rural areas. Bibliocopters will be needed in Malaya. A central School Libraries Department must be set up. The functions of a national library are set out and of the three patterns commonly seen: (i) university library acting as the national library; (ii) national library combined with a university library; (iii) national library combined with the public library service, it is thought that the last is the best solution for Malaya. In order to develop libraries, staff are needed and staff must be trained. Therefore a school of librarianship should be established early. To help to bring these things into being a library association has been formed. (Its constitution is set out on p. 9-11.) W.

10889 Kilka uwag o projekcie nowej ustawy bibliotecznej [Comments on the draft of a new library decree] Ryszard Przelaskowski. *Bibliotekarz*, 27 (11-12) 1960, 321-326.

Further discussion is required concerning fundamental rulings as to the research character of certain libraries, apart from libraries forming part of scientific institutions or independent research libraries. These rulings, when determined, should apply to all libraries contributing to research, e.g. the Warsaw Public libraries, as well as trade and teachers' libraries. Libraries in this field should be classed as independent or auxiliary and treated accordingly. Suitable conditions for the effective co-ordination of what the draft project calls a 'network' of libraries throughout Poland must be ensured. This implies the establishing of an organizing authority, the problem of which has been under discussion since 1956. Nevertheless, decentralization of the Polish library system has increased of recent years, e.g. the Central Directorate of Libraries which after many changes has now become part of the Department of Culture and Education work and libraries in the Ministry of Culture and Art. The draft proposes the creation of a State Library council and a 'professional executive cell' under the Ministry of Culture and Art, without defining its functions. Re-establishment of the Central Directorate may be a more efficient solution. The draft supports the Ministry of Culture and Art as general supervisor of libraries, whereas concentration of library matters in the Ministry of Education (as before 1950) might be preferable, since the development of technology (e.g. the spread of TV) means that the use of libraries for intellectual and artistic ends will give way to a more educational and scientific function. Supervision by the Ministry of Education would also facilitate co-operation between school and public libraries. Even if the above and other lesser points are not taken into consideration, putting the draft decree into effect will be an important achievement and will facilitate library work in Poland. D.J.W.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION and UNION CATALOGUES

10890 The price of co-operation, A. H. Holloway. *Aslib Proc.*, 13 (1) January 1961, 15-24.

While all agree co-operation is necessary, few are willing to take specific steps unless it is valuable to them or the cost is low. Mr. Holloway deals with this attitude in connection with inter-library loans, abstracts, index cards, and translations. He shows why it is but offers few suggestions for its subjugation. He suggests that the varying estimates of costs in inter-library loans may be due to different approaches. One method is to proceed from source to source until success or exhaustion ensues. Another is to apply simultaneously to many sources. The most sensible, to consider who might have the desired item and apply to them, is not always used, possibly because inter-library loans are commonly left to juniors. Little thought has been given to the cost of the time spent on the operation but this may be great if a job is held up. Abstracts would seem an ideal field for co-operation considering the volume of material dealt with. Yet even where there is agreement of its desirability, as in the aeronautic field, it infrequently occurs. He gives reasons for this: the cost of a comprehensive service, the time lag of appearance of abstracts, the fact that a comprehensive service may be in an unfamiliar language, and that a comprehensive bulletin occupies ill-spaced space and contains irrelevant material. He illustrates

these points from the chemical field. Index cards might seem a simpler matter. Their content and size need to be agreed. Yet size differs here and on the Continent, and the various producers include different information in different form. He details the complexity of the subject. Finally, translations, where co-operation would seem of especial value since they cost £1 or £2 a page, are similarly bedevilled. For instance, few inform indexes when a translation is begun, though this would make them more up-to-date. A.C.L.H.

10891 The British National Book Centre, A. Allardyce. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (4) July-August 1960, 157-159.

The Centre is not an exchange centre, or a depository, but an information bureau for the interchange of duplicates. It is a department of the National Central Library, set up in 1947, following the winding-up of the Inter-Allied Book Centre. Based on the traditional pattern of inter-lending in the United Kingdom, the aim was to establish a clearing-house, not a depot. Routine procedure is described in an appendix. For each title the offering library prepares a catalogue card with its name and address on the back, sending the card to the Centre, but keeping the material itself for up to four months. From the cards monthly lists are prepared and circulated. The Centre then allocates requested material. 'Wants' are also listed and kept on file for six months. About 500 libraries co-operate; yearly subscription rates: £3 10s. for book-lists, £2 10s. for periodicals; total £2,000; Commonwealth and (since March 1960) foreign libraries are included. Close to 100,000v. are allocated each year. Two monthly lists are produced containing the residue (of one third) available for foreign exchange. W.D.S.

10892 Współpraca bibliotek w skali krajowej [Library co-operation on a national scale] Helena Wiącek. *Przegląd biblioteczny*, 28 (3) 1960, 194-212.

The main trends of librarianship abroad in this field are: (i) to co-ordinate the entire policy of a country into one system under a supervising body, e.g. France, Hungary, China and (projected) Czechoslovakia and the USSR; (ii) for libraries to specialize in particular fields as in Federal Germany, the U.S. (Farmington Plan) and the U.K. (at regional and local levels). In Poland, the problem has been under consideration since the 1930s and has grown in importance. At present, Polish libraries form several networks, linked administratively to various Government offices. The 1946 Decree on Libraries laid down that research libraries should come to an understanding as to their special fields, and co-operation should be based on this. But the Decree did not take into consideration the dependence of libraries on Government offices, and by 1956 Poland still lacked co-ordinated specialization and co-operation between libraries. The primary task concerns planned acquisition of books and foreign periodicals, considered both as regards demand and finance. Legal deposit and exchange of duplicates also require co-operative measures. Legal basis for inter-library lending was provided by the 1953 Decree. No statistics are available for what material has been lent or borrowed since then, though it is estimated that six times as many items were lent and borrowed by public libraries in 1958 as in 1955. The number of unobtainable items also doubled from 17% in 1955 to over 30% in 1958. Although public libraries produce numerous bibliographies on special subjects, basic information on holdings is lacking, due primarily to inadequate co-operation. However, Poland has a number of central catalogues in special fields (geology, chemistry, foreign publications in economics and sociology) and the Polish Academy of Sciences publishes its accessions list of

foreign books. The National Library is establishing (i) a central catalogue of Polish serials, (ii) of current foreign periodical holdings, and (iii) of current foreign books acquired. The last of these is regarded as the most important, as it will provide assistance in acquisitions to other libraries. Attempts at planned, national co-ordination have been made since 1951, when the Central Directorate of Libraries was liquidated, but they have not yet been fully realized. It is hoped that the Library Section of the Council of Culture and Art, with 11 sub-sections, will provide a substitute by means of new legislation. Obstacles hitherto have been frequent cases of 'isolationism', reluctance to go beyond the library's own network, fear of additional responsibilities and traditionalism of methods: nor are all librarians convinced of the advantages of and necessity for co-operation. D.J.W.

10893 The Scandia Plan : a plan for co-operative acquisition of materials, Harald L. Tveterås. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (4) July-August 1960, 153-156.

(See LSA 9311). The plan comprises Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. On certain points it partly coincides with the American and German plans, but there are differences. It is based on voluntary co-operation. No libraries receive any extra financial support. Each library decides independently on its purchases and exchange policies. The allocation of special subjects is made on the basis of a comprehensive evaluation of existing collections and fields of interest. The practical development is promoted by committees appointed by the Nordisk Vitenskapelige Bibliotekarforbund (the librarians' own inter-Scandinavian federation). It also has the support of the Nordic Cultural Commission (an inter-Scandinavian governmental organization for cultural affairs). Allocation according to fields of interest, and on a regional or linguistic basis for periodicals, official and semi-official publications is discussed. A description of collections 'Guide to Scandinavian special and research libraries' has been planned. The possibility of a scheme of co-operative acquisition for European libraries is suggested. W.D.S.

10894 O rabote mezhdubibliotechnogo abonementa [On the work of inter-library lending] T. F. Zdorov and A. A. Simonov. *Biblioteki SSSR*, (13) 1960, 174-182.

Directive 690, 1955, of the Ministry of Culture of the USSR, states that requests for books through inter-library lending should be dealt with in not more than three days or forwarded to another library, and that a standard form of application should be used by all libraries. This is not carried out at present. Applications are returned each time to the requesting library and in many cases have to be rewritten. As they may have to be sent to 8 or 9 libraries before the request is satisfied the reader may have to wait up to 3 months. Much time would be saved if the application was not returned to the originating library each time but was forwarded directly to another library. Even if 8 or 9 libraries had to be tried this would only take up 25 days. The Scientific Library of Saratov University sent out 9,420 applications for 6,695 readers' requests. 40% of working time being spent unproductively. A scheme using standard forms is described and details of stationery used are shown. By keeping the front of the form free except for details of the request it can be forwarded from library to library. All codes, reasons for refusal, etc. are written on the back. Standard forms are at present not universally used and there are many variations. The Ministry of Culture should make sure that the conditions of the regulation are carried out. Writers have expressed the opinion that the larger libraries

would shoulder all the requests and so a bottleneck would be created. Librarians should develop their own local bookstocks. The Scientific library of Saratov University has a union catalogue of foreign publications from 1917-1958 in the libraries of the town. There is a serious need for union catalogues in Moscow and other towns similar to that of the M. E. Saltykov-Schchredrin state public library for the libraries of Leningrad. Much time is also wasted by needless correspondence and receipts for books. Few books are lost in the post if packed properly. The Saratov University library has sent out 32,000 books in the last 10 years without loss. I.G.

10895 La répertoire international des sources musicales, V. Féderov. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 6 (1) January 1961, 17-21.

Vol. I of this work, which is to be a collective catalogue of all music, manuscript, printed or engraved, before 1800, in all public and private libraries of the world, was published in April 1960. A similar catalogue by R. Eitner already exists but needs revision on an intellectual scale. The new catalogue was proposed in 1949, to appear in two series, the first alphabetically by author, the second by type of music, e.g. collections of lute music, Byzantine music, etc., the work to be undertaken on both national and international scales simultaneously. Specialist teams subsidized by the state index the music holdings of all libraries in their country and send entries to a Unesco-subsidized international centre. This centre unifies the material and prepares it for the press. Certain volumes will be undertaken by an individual specialist, such as the next to appear which will be on medieval theory. The first international centre was installed in Paris 1953. At present there are 30 participating countries, 1,000 libraries, and 12 individuals each charged with a particular volume. The alphabetical series centre has just started at Cassel. This series will take ten years to compile and run to 20-25 volumes. The completed catalogue will be an invaluable location index to all pre-1800 music still extant, and will incidentally provide each participating country with a national bibliography of early music. H.T.

10896 Union thematic catalogues for 18th century chamber music and concertos, Jan Larue. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1960, 64-66.

The compilation of a Union Thematic Catalogue of Chamber Music (c. 1740—c. 1810) and of a Union Thematic Catalogue of Concertos (c. 1740—c. 1810) is now to begin in earnest. They will consist of an alphabetical composer list and a locator index containing incipits of all works; incipits are given in regular musical notation on ordinary catalogue cards, and may be filed by a numerical system. Individuals and institutions possessing thematic lists of sources are asked to contribute their incipits; inquiries are welcomed, particularly regarding anonymous works. M.B.L.

10897 The Program of the Joint Committee on the Union list of serials, F. Bernice Field. *Lib. resources*, 4 (4) Fall 1960, 303-308.

The Joint Committee have, in 1959/60, seen the fruition of three years' work in the completion of a third edition of the *Union list of serials*. The third edition will not be a completely new edition, but will be basically the second edition with major changes in the holdings of libraries only indicated, and with, in general, a restriction to ten locations for each title. The *Union list* will be supplemented by *New serial titles* to record additions, changes of titles, and holdings. The 1960 volume of NST will be a cumulative edition, covering the previous ten years. J.A.T.

NATIONAL and GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

10898 For what they are worth, Harrison Bryan. *Quill*, 1 (2) September 1960, 20-27.

Comparative statistics on the size and recent growth rates of Australian state reference and university libraries are tabulated. Between 1950 and 1957 the seventeen libraries considered increased their stock by almost a third to a total of some 3,800,000 volumes. Over this period the university libraries have expanded more rapidly than the state libraries, a phenomenon that is even more evident from the available figures for 1958 and 1959. A more detailed comparison of the annual accessions from 1949 to 1959 is given for the Public Library of Queensland and the University of Queensland Library G.G.A.

10899 The Queensland Parliamentary Library : a century of service, S. G. Gunthorpe. *Quill*, 1 (2) September 1960, 7-10.

A brief history of the library from its foundation in 1860 is given. Of the 87,000v. now in the library, a large proportion are government documents, parliamentary papers, statutes, etc. To facilitate access to this kind of literature an indexed list of Royal Commissions held in Queensland has been compiled. Present library activity includes the accession of some 800 serials, and some 4,000 loans, 1,400 requests for information and 800 photo-copies annually. G.G.A.

10900 A century of service to learning, Dennis Bardens. *Soldier*, December 1960, 14-15. Photos.

In 1859 the Prince Consort offered 1,000 books to the officers in the British Army in Aldershot and a library to be built at his expense. The first librarian received £36 a year (in addition to his Army pay) and served for 30 years. Since 1924 the librarian has always been a retired officer. Borrowing of certain books has been permitted since 1863 and in 1935 the library was made available to all ranks and books on non-military subjects were included. There are now over 30,000v. Among the rare and valuable books is a set of Army Lists dating from 1759, a collection of corps and regimental histories and a large collection of military biographies. W.

10901 A magyar műszaki könyvtárak munkája és jövő feladatai [Activity and future tasks of the network of Hungarian technical libraries] Ferenc Szabolcska. (*In Az Országos Műszaki Könyvtár Évkönyve 1959*, 51-100).

The Hungarian National Technical Library has jurisdiction over the network of 903 technical libraries in industry in order to bring about technical progress and to supply information to specialists. The total bookstock including that of the National Technical Library is over 1½ m. v. and 250,000v. of periodicals. Readers in the technical libraries totalled 82,640 during 1959. These libraries vary considerably; the best are in the large factories and research institutes and classify their collections by UDC; others lack suitable premises. Not more than 10% carry out local documentary work which is only partially co-ordinated within the network. Translation activity is co-ordinated by a central registration office.

10902 Az Országos Műszaki Könyvtár folyóirattájékoztató szolgálata [Periodicals reference service at the State Technical Library] F. Deák and Gy. Nyíri. *Műsz. Könyvtár. Tájékozt.* 7 (2) 1960, 47-52.

The State Technical Library has (a) an alphabetical as well as a subject list of Hungarian and foreign technical journals, (b) an index to articles in foreign periodicals, (c) an index to articles in Hungarian periodicals, (d) an alphabetical and subject list of microfilms, (e) a union catalogue of currently received foreign scientific journals, kept up to date by a Kardex file of currently added titles, (f) various bibliographies of domestic and foreign periodical titles. The article includes a sampling of typical reference questions required to be answered by the periodicals reference librarians. E.B.

10903 Księgozbiór podręczny w bibliotece naukowej [The reference collection in a research library] Maria Trzcinska. *Przegląd biblioteczny*, 28 (3) 1960, 213-240.

Panizzi's planned general collection in the British Museum (1857) is no longer prevalent in view of decentralization and specialization in libraries. The foundations now may be conditioned by: (i) type of collection, e.g. periodicals, mss., maps, micromedia, (ii) subject, (iii) type of user, e.g. students, academic staff. Subject specialization is most widespread today. Two types occur: (i) special reading rooms, (ii) special collections within a larger, 'universal' collection. Both types may be found within one institution, e.g. the State Historical Library, Moscow, has four separate libraries for categories of users as well as three special subject collections. Development of special subject collections renders division by type of material held less useful, but special collections also run the risk of over-specialization and research libraries should therefore continue to provide general reference collections preserving the 'universitas litterarum' which the special collections complement. Specialized collections in Poland are poorly developed, though Lodz U.L. plans two special libraries (natural sciences and humanistic studies). Material provided in the reference collection should include standard encyclopedias, bibliographical apparatus, texts for students. The arrangement should be clear and adapted to the requirements of users, with its own catalogue. The maximum number of items is difficult to determine, but the trend appears to be towards smaller numbers. In Poland reference collections in research libraries vary from 24,000 to 3,000 books. Local conditions in Poland do not permit of far-reaching changes in reference collections at this stage. D.J.W.

10904 Aperçu sur l'histoire et le développement de la bibliothèque cantonale du Valais (1853-1960) [A look at the history and development of the cantonal library of the Valais (1853-1960)] André Donnet. *Nach d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib.*, 36 (6) 1960, 161-170.

Its origin was the National Library of the Valais, of which little is known except that it is first mentioned in 1823 and was a private library for the government. It was opened to the public in 1848, became the cantonal library in 1853 and, in 1893, the state archives were transferred from the Chancellory. The old National Library received books by deposit and a number of private libraries were donated. The stock increased from 600 in 1853 to 6,000 in 1901, 40,000 in 1941 and 100,000 in 1960. There have been several changes of building since the original site in the Chancellory—the latest in 1957, to the former cantonal bank at 9, Rue des Vergers. The first full-time librarian was Stanislaus de Lavallaz (1870-78). He was followed by inexperienced state officials and

insignificant librarians until 1904 when a commission of three and a librarian to carry out the policy were appointed. A declaration of aims was made: study of letters, arts and sciences in the Canton, acquisition of basic stock and writings of local interest. Under the librarian, Leo Meyer (—1941), a card catalogue was started in 1907 and in 1914 the archives were re-organized. Average issue, 1906–41 was 2,000 p.a. In 1942, under the author's direction, the collections were rearranged and a new reading room opened. Acquisitions in 1959 were 2,489 and issues 16,000. R.H.M.

10905 Utilization of foreign AEC depository libraries. United States. Congress. Joint Committee on atomic energy. Background material for the review of the international atomic policies and programs of the United States, 2, October 1960, 190–193.

There are 81 depository collections of USAEC publications throughout the world. 35% of the collections are heavily used, 35% moderately used and 30% rarely used. Use depends mostly on the local atomic energy programme, but also depends partly on the development of the national library service. The most used collections are in Britain and Germany which have great interest in atomic energy and highly developed national library services. L.S.F.

10906 Two sides of the same coin. *Lib. J.*, 86 (1) January 1 1961, 52–53.

Review of the report of the New York State Commissioner of Education's Committee on Reference and Research Library Resources. The major recommendations include: (i) setting up a State Reference and Research Library Resources Board; (ii) a network of five regional reference library systems; (iii) an annual state grant of \$10 for each student in an institution of higher education, to be used for developing regional co-operative library programmes; (iv) an annual state grant of \$5 for each professional person, for developing a co-operative programme of library service for the professional and research community. G.E.H.

UNIVERSITY and COLLEGE LIBRARIES

10907 The University of Tasmania Library 1889–1959, D. H. Borchardt. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 9 (4) October 1960, 165–170.

Despite the incorporation of a clause, authorizing the foundation of a library, in the Act that established the University of Tasmania, the first actual expenditure of £A16 4s. on books did not occur until 1900. Minor spending on this scale continued until 1913 when a grant of £A300 for books was made. Faced with this 'flood' of books the administration requested a lecturer with prior library training to assist. For the next 32 years this lecturer, Morris Miller, was the only qualified librarian in the University. In 1945 the first full-time librarian was appointed. The State Government made a special grant of £A15,000 in 1947 for the improvement of the library, and the annual grant was increased to £A1,800. After a temporary setback in 1952 the finances have gradually improved and the book stock has grown from some 49,000v. in 1939 to about 125,000 today. Problems of staffing, several changes in leadership, and a drawn out wrangle with teaching departments over branch libraries versus central collection which was aggravated by the physical removal of the

science departments to a different site, have all contributed to a difficult library history. With the achievement of a new library building imminent, and the re-unification of the University at one place, and considerable improvements in the collection and its control, the present librarian looks forward to a period of greatly improved library services. G.G.A.

10908 The Teachers' College Reference Library, Shirley McCorkindale. *Quill*, 1 (1) June 1960, 5-12.

A short account of the Brisbane Teachers' College Library traces the early development, when expenditure on books was £A25 p.a., up to the present with an annual book vote of £A1,000. The library now contains some 19,000 books, pamphlets and pictures, and serves some 1,300 students. In 1959 daily loans averaged 292.8 items. Little training in library methods is given to students at present, but an expanded two-year course to be re-introduced in 1961 will include a series of lectures on librarianship for school libraries. G.G.A.

10909 Les rapports entre bibliothèques centrales et bibliothèques d'instituts et de laboratoires [Relations between central libraries and Institute libraries] *Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.*, (33) November 1960, 181-194.

The number of small highly specialized Institutes is increasing rapidly. In Paris alone there are 73 at least, and it is difficult to find out much about them and the way they are run. As they usually have small libraries, the librarians of central libraries question this fragmentation on four points: (i) book buying, (ii) cataloguing, (iii) staffing, (iv) administration of the whole. The presence of a regional union catalogue in each central or university library would not only cut out a great deal of unnecessary duplication, particularly of periodicals, but would also form a regional technical information centre. The librarians of the National Museum of Natural History (Paris) and of the Institut Pasteur report on the relations between the small institute and laboratory libraries and their own central libraries. H.T.

10910 Presidential address, B. S. Page. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 62 (10) October 1960, 311-315.

In his attempt to define the essence of librarianship, the President of the L.A. examines several descriptions of the work and functions of the librarian, some recent and some remote. From the theoretical approach he turns to the practical and exhibits the present-day university librarian at work, emphasizing the responsibilities he must bear to ensure the right development of a fine collection of books, use of the best methods of displaying and exploiting them and maintenance of the proper relationship between librarians and readers. He affirms the need for the librarian to be a specialist in some subject, if only because he will, as a result, be equipped with a personal knowledge of research and its methods. The final approach to the question 'What is a librarian?' can profitably be made by seeking to learn from the life of a great practitioner, such as Henry Bradshaw, Librarian of Cambridge University. C.A.Cr.

10911 A comparative study of library use in four training colleges for teachers, Philip H. Taylor. *Educ. Libs. Bull.*, (9) Autumn 1960, 2-11.

The information relates to final-year students in four colleges (two men's, one women's and one mixed). Tables show distribution by sex, place of residence and courses taken. The figures of books borrowed for study purposes in each college during the term under review are divided according to sex of the borrower

and type of course (arts/science, primary/secondary), and the results are subjected to detailed statistical analysis. Women borrow a significantly higher average of books than men, but not in the mixed college. The students of the mixed college stand out as superior users of the college library—except that the women's college shows higher average borrowing of books on education. Arts students borrow more heavily than science students but not in the women's college.

C.B.F.

10912 The practice of book selection in a university library, Aroon V. Thakore. *Ind. Lib.*, 15 (2) September 1960, 71-75.

The large number of books from which a choice has to be made and the small amount of funds available for purchase make book selection an extremely important duty. The following must be taken into account : (i) the university's responsibilities in scholarship, teaching, research and publishing, (ii) the size and nature of present holdings, (iii) curricula, (iv) teaching methods, (v) the nature and extent of research, (vi) number and kinds of students, (vii) size of the faculty, (viii) the organization of the library, e.g. centralized or not, (ix) emphases and university policy, (x) funds available. Curricular and research needs must be catered for. Standard and classic works must be provided. New material must be bought (if worthwhile) and adequate reference and bibliographical publications are essential. Care in choice of these last can result in considerable economies. A plan of purchasing should be drawn up and followed. Faculty participation is to be insisted upon—but encouragement and education in techniques of selection are necessary. Specialization and comprehensive coverage in certain fields are to be aimed at, but co-operation with other libraries is essential.

C.A.Cr.

10913 Fortunose le vicende della biblioteca di Basilea [Eventful vicissitudes of the Basle library] Raffaello Biordi. *Almanacco dei bibliotecari italiani 1961*, 1961, 81-89. Illus.

The story of the university library is briefly told. Its first known rules date from 1477. But, before this year, the town had already beautiful and old libraries in some monasteries. Those of Dominican and Carthusian friars are described. At the time of the Reformation their codices and books were transferred to the university library.

M.P.C.

10914 Developing libraries for higher education in Thailand : a co-operative project, Margaret I. Rufsvold and Mildred Hawksworth Lowell. *ALA Bull.*, 54 (10) November 1960, 833-843.

The Thailand library project is part of a contract, begun in 1954, by the Indiana University School of Education, for technical assistance in teacher education. The College of Education Library in Bangkok was to be regarded as a pilot scheme which would provide printed and audio-visual materials. The task of organizing a library abroad, from the United States, was large, and literature searches gave no help about procedure for shipment of books and other materials needed. A librarian was appointed and faculty members were instructed in how to run the library. Courses of library instruction were given to all students. Plans were drawn for a new library which was to replace the initial temporary one and contact was established with other government and commercial organizations who needed library services. Circulation and attendance statistics for July 1959 are given. Libraries in other Colleges in Thailand are benefiting from the experiences learnt from the Bangkok library.

K.J.E.

10915 The Library of the Middle East Technical University, D. A. Redmond and Solmaz Izdemir. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (5) September-October 1960, 202-204.

On 1st March 1960 the Charter of the Middle East Technical University (Ankara) came into effect and the University was declared open to students from the entire Middle East. Over 60 of its 1959-60 student body of 500 are non-Turkish. Subjects taught include the administrative sciences, architecture, education, engineering, and eventually there will be Colleges of administration, agriculture, architecture, arts and sciences, education, and engineering. Beginning with a small collection of books on architecture the library now exceeds 10,000v. with 500 periodicals and uses LC classification. At present the library covers 300 sq. metres providing 90 seats. A main library of 12,000 sq. metres is to be built, seating one-fifth of the 20,000 students with seminar rooms and carrels; also collegiate libraries with specialized stock. Annual budget is 350,000 lire plus \$25,000 from the United Nations. By 1980 it is hoped to increase the stock to 150,000v.

W.D.S.

10916 Faculty participation in book selection, A. S. Pickett. *Ind. Lib.*, 15 (1) June 1960, 32-35.

Describes procedures at the San Francisco State College L. The book fund is allocated amongst the eight teaching departments by first dividing the available amount into four sums so that 35% is allotted according to enrolment figures (weighted), 20% on the basis of the numbers of teaching staff, 35% distributed to take account of average costs of books in each department and the other 10% is at the disposal of the College Librarian. Except for the latter, statistics in these groups determine each department's share of the available money. An investigation carried out to determine, for each department, what part was played in book selection by faculty members is also reported. This revealed that, allowing for known peculiarities in organization, between one-third and two-thirds of the staff participated regularly.

C.A.Cr.

10917 The state of the college library art, John F. Harvey. *Lib. J.*, 86 (3) February 1 1961, 513-515.

College librarianship has made little progress in the past generation. Decisions are made without adequate data, basic library terms have no generally accepted definitions, administration has not been converted from guesswork into a science. The college library has not become the heart of the college, little reading is done unless it is connected with specific course work. Over half the book circulation is from the reserve book department; less than a tenth of courses depend on the general collection, and only a quarter depend on the reserve department. Faculty members do not understand how the library could contribute to the work of the college, hence the library's function is custodial rather than educational. Causes of this weakness include: (i) poor financial support; (ii) a tendency to form superior book collections without providing superior service; (iii) lack of consideration of the proper functions of an academic library; (iv) failure to apply scientific management and operations research; (v) lack of scholarship and inadequate personal qualities among college librarians. The problems relating to personnel are considered in some detail and the employment of unqualified graduates as college librarians is particularly criticised. Leadership in academic libraries must be sought from the graduates of the accredited library schools, since there is no other source for qualified staff.

G.E.H.

10918 Library school instruction in academic librarianship, John F. Harvey. *Lib. J.*, 86 (2) January 15 1961, 190-193.

Courses in general library administration and a special course in college and university library administration are customarily provided, varying in content, sometimes being merely surveys of the basic literature. Teaching methods include lectures, problems, class reports and term papers, and in a few schools, case studies. About one-fifth of the instructors have held no major administrative positions, none are full-time research workers. Most doctoral schools offer additional college library courses, and in some these are not provided before the advanced graduate level. The desirable attributes of academic library administrators are enumerated, and it is suggested that to have taken courses in library administration is not of great importance. Such courses, especially in general administration, have a place in the curriculum. The general course should deal with theories and principles of administration, and the college library course should describe the principles and theoretical backgrounds of academic libraries. The importance of administrative competence should be more heavily stressed in doctoral programmes. G.E.H.

10919 TV library instruction. *Lib. J.*, 86 (1) January 1 1961, 42-46. Photos.

In this symposium a university librarian, a teacher and a TV director describe an experiment in the use of closed-circuit TV for a programme of library instruction for freshmen recently carried out in the Illinois State Normal University. The students were divided into four groups, each receiving instructions under different conditions. The three televised lessons covered: (i) a tour of the library and the use of the catalogue; (ii) reference books; (iii) periodical indexes. Assignments were set following each lesson. G.E.H.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES and INFORMATION SERVICES

10920 Minimum standards for Malayan special libraries, A. G. Parker. *Malayan Lib. J.*, 1 (2) January 1961, 2-6. Bibliog.

The following requirements are dealt with: (i) appointment of a librarian who should have status equal to that of the scientists engaged on research; (ii) report on the services to be offered and the staff required; (iii) plan the library, preferably in new premises, using such factors as: every \$1,000 worth of books will occupy four feet of shelving, and floor area should be based on a minimum of 200 sq. ft. for each member of library staff; (iv) there should be from 60 to 100 periodical titles at approximately \$30 a volume, and 2,000v. at an average of \$25 each; (v) 'indefinite' loan should not be practised; books loaned for one month; other material for two weeks; (vi) for rapid spread of information a system for the circulation of periodicals is necessary; (vii) must know where and from whom outside the library information may be obtained; (viii) list of accessions should be prepared and, if possible, an abstracts bulletin; (ix) should supply translations, photocopies, facilities for reading microfilm, and maintain an index of work in progress; (x) equipment needed is described and a list of addresses is included. W.

- 10921 A note on the Central Scientific Agricultural Library, Moscow,** Nancy W. Rhodes. *Q. Bull. IAALD.*, 6 (1) January 1961, 13-14.

This library, in cramped quarters, was planned to move to new premises with space for 200 readers in September 1960. As the co-ordinating library of a network of some 400 agricultural libraries, it is the largest agricultural library in the USSR, containing over 1½m. v., including some from the pre-revolutionary Agricultural Society. Much documentation work is done; the publications of the library include a monthly Agricultural Index, a Bibliography of bibliographies 1783-1954, and many specialist bibliographies. C.

- 10922 Impressions of some American agricultural libraries,** T. P. Loosjes. *Q. Bull. IAALD.*, 6 (1) January 1961, 1-12.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture L. in Washington is described in detail, and compared with the writer's library at the Agricultural University, Wageningen, Netherlands. An unusual feature of the U.S.D.A. Library is that a visible card index used for recording current serials has been superseded by the conventional card index—in contrast to developments in Holland. Greater use is made of the photostat than of microfilm; the library's photo-stating equipment is very efficient. A Photoclerk is used extensively for clerical routines. Brief notes are also given on: Central L., Beltsville; Beltsville Dairy Research Institute; Ohio State Univ. Agric. L.; Rutgers Univ. Agric. L.; and Albert Marin L., Cornell University. C.

- 10923 The Francis Bacon Library,** Elizabeth S. Wrigley. *Lib. J.*, 85 (21) December 1 1960, 4328-29. Photos.

The library of the Francis Bacon Foundation Inc., was founded by the late Walter Conrad Arensberg and his wife. It was opened to qualified scholars in 1938, to the general public in 1954. In May 1960 a new building was completed on the campus of the Associated Colleges of Claremont, Cal. The library contains one of the most extensive collections of Baconiana, and is a valuable source for studying the English Renaissance period. Smaller special collections include editions of Dante, Rosicrucian works, early cryptographic publications and material on the Shakespeare authorship controversy. G.E.H.

- 10924 A working library of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century history,** Louis B. Wright. *Libri*, 10 (3) 1960, 169-191. Illus.

This summary of a report issued in 1960 by the Folger Shakespeare Library gives a brief history of its development. Scope has been widened since its foundation in 1932 by the acquisition of other collections. It now illustrates the history of religion, music, literature, drama, politics and other subjects, with source materials in various European languages. To the 6,000 titles listed in Pollard and Redgrave which were in the original Folger collection have been added over 10,500 others in the Harmsworth collection alone. Use of the collection is restricted to advanced scholars, who have access to an effective reference library and an exhibition gallery. Many study with the assistance of Research Fellowships. The general public is reached by a publishing programme, microfilms of rare works, and cataloguing enterprises. B.J.S.

10925 La Biblioteca Tenorea e le tradizioni botaniche napoletane [The "Tenorea" Library and the Neapolitan botanical traditions] Guerriera Guerrieri. *Almanacco dei bibliotecari italiani* 1961, 1961, 97-108. Illus.

Exactly one hundred years ago Michele Tenore, a well-known scholar, died ; he founded in Naples both the Botanical Garden and its library, which today contains about 10,000v. There are important old works, and modern publications which are received in exchange for the periodical of the Botanical Garden : *Delpinoa*. M.P.C.

10926 Survey of information/library units in industrial and commercial organizations, C. W. Hanson. *Aslib Proc.*, 12 (11) November 1960, 391-396.

Out of the 500 libraries in the U.K. with full-time staff a representative sample of about 12 per cent was chosen. Although the data is not exact this does not invalidate the definite pattern that emerged. The results are summarized and discussed. Staff : over half the units had qualified people at their head, including all the large units, and all except one of the 'very good' units. This suggests that the job needs qualified people. The average staff is three, and the ratio of staff to user is 1 : 54. The establishment of a current ratio helps towards the establishment of an optimum ratio. Library holdings : a third of expenditure on wages goes on these. Thus it costs three times as much to use the documents as to buy them. The median number of periodicals taken is 210, one in twelve is foreign. A few hundred periodicals are necessary to cover the field regardless of subject. About half the units operated selected circulation, that is, specific issues to people who might be interested in them. This demands a high degree of skill in selection on the part of the staff. Reference work : nearly every unit issued a regular publication as one means of disseminating information, containing abstracts, literature references, lists of new books, etc. Thus a librarian should have some writing ability, editorial knowledge, and knowledge of reproduction processes since the editions are not large. A.C.L.H.

10927 Fabrikssbiblioteket på A/S Vitrohm, Brøndbyvester [Library at the Vitrohm factory, Brøndbyvester] Kr. Lindbo-Larson. *Bogens Verden*, 42 (9) December 1960, 490-492.

In the autumn 1958 a library was opened at the Vitrohm Electronics Factory as a branch of the municipal library in Brøndbyvester, a Copenhagen suburb. The initiative was taken by the factory. Experiences from similar libraries in Denmark were not encouraging but the factory insisted on making the experiment and an agreement was made. While the municipal library provides the books, the Vitrohm factory pays for shelves, transport and the librarian's salary. Many women are employed at the factory, several having their homes far from it. The library is run like a public library and offers a special service to the nightshift. Books not in stock are provided from the municipal library or from the central library. Every time books are changed an annotated catalogue is issued to the whole staff. Also the notice-board and the internal radio-system are at the librarian's disposal for book propaganda. Workers, clerks and engineers are borrowers. A special collection of books for youth has been very well used. The factory library brings books to a group of people who have no possibility of meeting good books. Placing books in the middle of daily work has had the result that those having a greater demand more often

go to the books for information. In the first period from November 1958 to May 1959 1,012 vols. were issued to 117 borrowers. In the second period from September 1959—June 1960 1,994 vols. were issued to 156 borrowers.

E.B.V.

10928 British Commonwealth Forest Products translation exchange, Lilian M. Steers. *Spec. Libs.*, 52 (1) January 1961, 24-27. Bibliography.

The Librarian of the Canadian Forests Products Laboratory gives an outline of the work of the exchange, of which her library has been a member since 1952. Participants report monthly, titles of all translations initiated and completed, so that duplication is avoided. Each co-operating organization is supplied with one copy of any translation, single copies being sent to the National Research Council, Ottawa, and one to the S.L.A. Translations Centre, Chicago: two to the Office of Technical Services, Washington. These agencies supply translations to libraries outside the exchange on request. Lists of translations made by F.P.L. are available semi-annually. These translations do not include illustrations or tables, as the originals are on file in the Library.

D.E.C.

10929 Survey of medical libraries in Melbourne, Joan Tolley. *Lib. Assoc. Aust. Vic. Div., Spec. Libs. Sect. Bull.*, 4 (3) September 1960, 5-8.

Indications of scope, type of catalogue, book classification and purpose are listed for eighteen libraries. The compilation was made from answers to a questionnaire.

G.G.A.

10930 The Library of the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, Ilse Tay. *Malayan Lib. J.*, 1 (2) January 1961, 14-16. Photo.

The Institute dates from 1900 and was moved from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur in 1953. The library occupies a room 70ft. by 30ft. and two smaller rooms. There are 3,305v. and 6,400v. of periodicals. 222 current periodicals are taken and these are circulated to officers. Numerous reprints, reports, bulletins and studies are regularly sent out to some 685 addresses of research workers. This is the only medical library in Malaya and the growth of the stock and the work done makes it urgent for enlarged premises and a bigger staff to be provided.

W.

10931 The Library of the Basic Medical Sciences Institute in Pakistan, Eileen R. Cunningham. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 48 (3) October 1960, 292-298. Illus.

The author is Visiting Medical Librarian to the Institute, the purpose of which is to provide modern facilities for postgraduate education and research in the basic disciplines, with the object of providing trained personnel for Pakistani medical schools. The Institute can accommodate 48 students per intake. The importance of a good library was appreciated from the outset, and assistance was provided by Indiana University under the International Co-operation Administration. The Library rooms are in the centre of the building and comprise a vestibule containing the charging desk, a small stack room, office, work-room and reading room. Furniture and bookcases are of teak and shelving of metal, both being insect-proof. The small collection of representative American and British textbooks and monographs is arranged by the Cunningham classification,

and there are 135 current periodicals (including indexes and abstracts) dating mostly from 1954. The library is open-access (an innovation in Pakistan) but circulation is limited to members of the staff and to students on an overnight and during holiday basis; periodicals circulate only to professors. The library is however open from 8.30 a.m. to 10 p.m. except Sundays. With some difficulty a dictionary card catalogue has been established, with considerable use of LC cards, and with ample provision of analytics for the books. A Kardex is used for the periodicals record. The new Librarian, when appointed, will help to promote medical librarianship in Pakistan by practical training of medical librarians from the Pakistani library schools. G.R.P.

10932 The disappearance of unbound journals, Madeleine Brown and Frederick G. Kilgour. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 49 (1) January 1961, 68-71.

Studies by Yale Medical Library in 1953 showed that 'current use' of a journal lasted approximately 5 years, the second being the heaviest. At that time, 4.1% of the heavily-used journals were not on the shelf or not charged (NOS). In view of these findings it was decided: (a) to keep the little-used periodicals in pamphlet boxes instead of binding them. (b) to consider binding the moderately-used journals after the 2nd year after publication to avoid removing them for binding during their time of heaviest use. To this end, the issues of 44 moderately-used titles were accumulated for two years, and then checked for missing issues monthly from January-June 1960. The results (shown in tables) indicated an NOS percentage of about 3, though further search for the 28 parts missing in June 1960 reduced their number by 15. It is concluded that 'the unbound issues of moderately-used journals do not disappear any more often than other materials', but no decision has yet been taken on the general question of delaying their binding. G.R.P.

10933 Musiikkikirjastotoimintaa Suomesa alkaen v. 1953 [Music library activities in Finland since 1953] Esteri Parviainen. *Kirjastoletti*, 53 (10) 1960, 289-291.

In the Helsinki P.L., activities were started in 1953, Seppo Nummi being one of the most enthusiastic of the workers. A classification scheme and a selected catalogue for music were prepared. Acquisition of notes was begun and musical evenings were arranged in libraries. The library concerts were started in 1954. The Music Library Association, founded in 1955, has notably supported the work in libraries. Beginning in 1956, the Association has arranged Music Days in Jyväskylä every summer, where concerts and lectures have been given for librarians. 'Guide to Music Libraries' is being prepared by a committee of the Music Library Association and it is hoped that it will be published in 1961. The author has collected statistics concerning music activities in public libraries in the country. So far there are records in a few libraries only. The largest collection, 252 records, is in the Tampere Public Library. H.M.K.

10934 Musiche a stampa nella Biblioteca Braidense di Milano [Printed music in the Biblioteca Braidense in Milan] Mariangela Donà. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1960, 66-69.

All music printed in Milan which comes to the Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense is passed on to the library of the Conservatorio 'G. Verdi', as the former does not have a music section, as such. It does however possess some music, acquired mostly from religious orders; this was hitherto scattered through the main

book collection, some of it uncatalogued. They include a few rare items, notably the only known copy of Francesco Bossinense's *Tenori e contrabassi intabulati*, printed by Petrucci in 1511. A catalogue of the more important pieces is included. M.B.L.

10935 The use of reference service records in pharmacy library development, Martha Jane K. Zachert. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 48 (3) July 1960, 331-338.

Reference service records offer 'objective data for administrative decision, planning and interpretation'. The author has benefited considerably from them at the Southern College of Pharmacy, Mercer University. They have, for example, been invaluable in relating the growth of the collection to the types of enquiries received; in checking the use of inter-library loans (in both directions); in deciding on the value of answering queries from 'outside'; in staff allocation; and in providing data for the interpretation of the library's services to various groups inside the college. Seventeen possible types of record have been specified. The author uses four for most purposes: (i) a note of directional, dictionary and card catalogue questions; (ii) a daily running record of all other queries asked, with a note of the source of the information; (iii) a list of bibliographies compiled; (iv) inter-library loan records. In addition, spot checks are made for special purposes, e.g. to determine the need for a telephone extension at the reference desk, or the use of certain rooms at certain periods of the year or day. G.R.P.

10936 Some theological holdings in Oxford: a preliminary survey, Ronald Chapman. *Bull. ABTPL.*, (13) November 1960, 3-7.

A brief survey of 17 libraries with notes on the scope of their theological holdings. The Bodleian and the college libraries are to be considered in a future article. C.A.T.

10937 Il Cardinale Domenico Grimani (1461-1523) [The Cardinal Domenico Grimani (1461-1523)] Tullia Gasparini Leporace. *Almanacco dei bibliotecari italiani* 1961, 1961, 193-204. Illus.

The life of this well-known scholar is briefly told. During his life the library he created was kept in Rome, in the Palazzo Venezia. It contained about 15,000 mss. and printed books, mostly on philosophy and theology. The greater part of the codices were painted in miniature by Flemish artists. In his will, the cardinal left his books to some Venetian friars. Nowadays they are dispersed in several Italian and foreign libraries. M.P.C.

10938 Catholic theological seminaries and their libraries, John H. Harrington. *Lib. Trends*, 9 (2) October 1960, 149-167. References.

The various methods by which it is possible to advance to priesthood are outlined, with some indication of the necessary specialization as far as reading is concerned. The development and purpose of religious education is traced together with an examination of Catholic seminary libraries. The needs and aims of the libraries are outlined, and brief details are given of some individual libraries. An explanation is given of the work of the Catholic L.A. with special reference to its help to Catholic libraries. T.W.H.

10939 Jewish theological seminaries and their libraries, I. Edward Kiev. *Lib. Trends*, 9 (2) October 1960, 168-174.

The historical development of Jewish theological study in the USA is traced. Details of the collections contained in the libraries are given together with an explanation of the difficulties of collecting the scattered material. Brief details and descriptions are given of the major Jewish theological libraries in the USA.

T.W.H.

10940 Specialised research libraries in Missions, Frank W. Price. *Lib. Trends*, 9 (2) October 1960, 175-185. References.

Protestant research and reference libraries in the USA are mainly covered though brief mention is made of similar libraries in other parts of the world. The various functions of special mission libraries are explained, and examples of libraries working in the various fields are given with details. The description of the libraries covers their collections, finances, constituencies and administration, together with the contribution they make in graduate research programmes.

T.W.H.

10941 A graduate seminary library in the Mission field, R. Norman Whybray. *Lib. Trends*, 9 (2) October 1960, 186-193. References.

A description of the Central Theological College, Tokyo, its history and the development of its library are given by a member of the faculty. Details cover staffing, stock, method of administration, and the use made of it by students. As a background to the problems of library provision an explanation is given of the problems of the Japanese church.

T.W.H.

10942 When the books are opened, Earl E. Olson. *Lib. J.*, 86 (1) January 1 1961, 33-36. Photos.

The Historian's Library of the Mormon Church, Salt Lake City, Utah, has developed out of the Mormons' belief that the dead shall be judged out of those things which are written in the books, according to their works. Much of the library's contents are on microfilm, e.g. records relating to church members, and sound recordings of important meetings are preserved. The library aims to collect every printed reference to the Mormon people and faith. The collections are classified by a modification of DC. The mss. section contains the official church history, now in over 800v. and a vertical file containing documents relating to individuals. Another Mormon belief is that families will be united in a future existence, and Mormons are intensely interested in genealogical studies, which are catered for by a separate library, possessing the world's largest collection of genealogical records, including 60,000 bound volumes, 1,200,000 microfilmed volumes and a reading room with 150 microfilm readers. G.E.H.

10943 Protestant theological seminaries and their libraries, Robert F. Beach. *Lib. Trends*, 9 (2) October 1960, 131-148. References.

Historical development and the major influences responsible for the creation of these libraries in the USA are stressed. Comments are made upon the growth of the collections, finances, library buildings, and the recruitment of staff. The amount of inter-seminary co-operation is described and suggestions made for possible development.

T.W.H.

10944 The organization of reference work in a special library, J. Bird. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (1) January-February 1960, 6-9.

The library is often created expressly to save the time of research and executive staff and all processes are considered from this point of view: the problem of selection and acquisition of stock—the responsibility must rest with the librarian although suggestions from staff are useful: periodicals and technical reports may be more important than books, also patents, standards and specifications, trade catalogues, house journals, press handouts, etc. The importance of personal contacts with issuing bodies is stressed. The organization is discussed with reference to the 'slanting' of cataloguing, the classification scheme, classified *versus* alphabetical arrangement of indexes. The library will need, besides its own indexing, to supplement with a wide range of bibliographical material from national to semi-private. The method of dealing with enquiries is described and the requirements of staff discussed.

W.D.S.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: General surveys

10945 Public libraries in perspective: a candid commentary on a tour of South Asia, Frank M. Gardner. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (4) July-August 1960, 145-152.

The writer recently concluded a three months' tour on behalf of the Reading Materials Project of Unesco. He visited libraries in Karachi, Lahore, Dacca, Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Delhi and Tehran. He stresses the great need for public libraries as a factor in cultural and educational progress. He reviews the existing library schemes in Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Iran and India and the wastage of limited resources through diversity of effort. The main barrier to progress is the failure to realize the true function of the librarian to encourage the use of books. Other urgent needs are: for propaganda to change the attitude of those in authority; demonstration to show what a public library can do (e.g. Delhi), and demonstration projects of many kinds; factual survey and practical plans; training in modern library techniques; international aid administered according to a co-ordinated plan.

W.D.S.

10946 Public library services in the Australian Capital Territory. *Pub. Lib. Opinion*, (3) September 1960, 3-6.

The origins of public library service in the Australian Capital Territory are described briefly. In 1947 an Extension Division of the National Library was created and its activities have increased greatly as the population has grown from 19,500 to 500,000 between 1949 and 1959. Apart from a headquarters building, the Extension Division runs four children's libraries and a bookmobile. The first branch library is due to open early in 1961. The Extension Division maintains a distinct book stock and does its own selection. Ordering and processing are centralized in the National Library system. Eventually it is intended that this service should pass from National Library to a municipal control when such an authority comes into being in Canberra. In addition to providing public library facilities for Canberra, the National Library is also involved in the provision of services to the Northern Territory, Papua-New Guinea, Norfolk Is., Cocos Is., and Antarctica. Generally the National Library is responsible for purchasing, and in the Northern Territory for professional staffing, while the Extension Division also handles reference work from the Territories.

G.G.A.

10947 Bibliophilic gruntlement. Possibility or pipe dream, H. F. Cornelius. *Quill*, 1 (1) June 1960, 13-18.

The author examines the plight of municipal libraries in Queensland, where most public libraries are less than ten years old. None has sufficient or a sufficiently educated staff, enough books, or equipment. In the bulk of country centres, the librarian has at least as exacting a task as teacher or adult education organizer, but has neither status nor salary equivalence. Lack of understanding of the library problem and need by public men and the public at large, if not the cause of the problem, does nothing to help a solution. There is need for : (a) better public understanding of the value of good libraries ; (b) better education of librarians ; (c) more attention to reference services ; (d) removal of sub-professional work from trained librarians ; (e) a model library system in at least one centre.

G.G.A.

10948 Public libraries in Eastern Europe, D. J. Welsh. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 62 (9) September 1960, 280-283.

A survey of contemporary developments in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary, based on information in professional journals. Poland has lost, since 1951, the Central Directorate which co-ordinated libraries nationally. It has 6,500 public libraries and 22,000 distribution points, but few new buildings have been erected since 1945. Rural readers have declined in numbers but there are more in the cities and towns. Open access is still only experimental and staff training remains a large problem. Book purchase is now decentralized but information on new books is lacking in most places. In Czechoslovakia state co-ordination of libraries of all types is the aim of a law introduced last year. Open access is comparatively recent and still rare ; it brings problems of stock-vetting and less use of catalogues. In Bulgaria similar centralization is planned and already operates in some areas. Bookstocks are low, less than two per head, but four books per head is the aim. Some building of small libraries has been going on in the last three years. A state-run institute conducts two-year courses, but the number of students is less than 50 per year. In Hungary, unification is already highly developed. Book supply is centralized and standard catalogue cards and forms are available.

C.A.Cr.

10949 Valtiopäivät ja kansankirjasto [The Diet and public libraries in Finland] Veikko Junnila. *Kirjastoletti*, 54 (2) 1961, 34-38.

The first public library law was passed in the parliament over three decades ago, but work for organizing state libraries had been done for a long time before that. The present article reviews some phases of its history. At the beginning of 1900, the Kansanvalistusseura (The Society for Adult Education) and the Svenska Folkskolans Vänner (The Friends of the Swedish Elementary School) worked for the development of libraries and the Senate awarded a small grant for this purpose. In 1906 a committee was appointed to study the organization of public libraries in detail and it completed its work in the same year. Two years later the Kansanvalistusseura obtained an annual state grant of 5,000 Fmk for library work and it was suggested that the sum be increased up to 80,000 Fmk. The only result of this was that the Diet gave government publications to rural public libraries without cost. In the following year several unsuccessful proposals were made to obtain state aid for libraries. In 1912, a proposal was made to found a central library in Helsinki, which could take care of inter-library loans

and act as a cataloguing centre. It was also suggested that a library school be established. The central library committee was appointed and its report, dated May 20th 1914, must be considered the real beginning of organized library work in Finland. The report suggests that the state library committee and the central library with the library bureau should be founded. The staff should include a chief librarian, an assistant chief librarian and three library consultants. Due to the lack of funds there were no results. Several proposals referring to the report were made again, but it was not until 1920 that final decisions were made in Parliament concerning the organization of public libraries. The State Library Committee and the State Library Bureau were founded in 1921 and there were posts for the director of the Library Bureau and for five library consultants. This arrangement was ratified by the public library law in 1928. Later official measures in the field are the report on founding county libraries and a central library (1938), the report on the arrangement of the education of librarians in the School of Social Sciences (1946) and the report on the renewal of the library legislation (1950).

H.M.K.

10950 Libraries in Hawaii, Eleanor H. Davis. *ALA Bull.*, **54** (10) November 1960, 846, 856-857. Illus.

Hawaii's people, history and geography have considerably affected library development. The island's economy is based mainly on fruit growing and tourists and the 620,000 population are very varied racially, but are mainly literate and speak English. Politically, the government is highly centralized and this has extended to the public libraries. Public supported libraries have existed for 50 years, and from the 1921 Library Act has sprung the four nearly autonomous library systems. Centralization and governmental funds have produced a reasonable library service which has progressed, and there is adequate service coverage by the central library or branches, stations or bookmobiles, everywhere. The School Library service has been provided by the Department of Education, this has not been adequate, but a state supervisor has been appointed. Education for librarians has to be done on the mainland, with subsequent loss later of personnel; scholarships and summer schools have helped, but have not provided the ideal solution to the problem.

K.J.E.

[See also **The emerging public library as seen in Hawaii**, Robert D. Leigh, p. 847-854].

10951 Public libraries and cultural centres in the Middle East, Sayed Karim. *Unesco Bull.*, **14** (3) May-June 1960, 113-116. Photo.

Libraries must be linked with educational and social development programmes. In 1942 the writer worked out a closed circuit plan called the 'Planet system' consisting of (i) the smallest working unit: (a) bookmobile, (b) floating library (a library housed in a small boat equipped with educational material); (ii) the combined village educational unit, of which the library is a part, purposed to combat illiteracy, and waging a full-scale campaign against ignorance of proper ways of living; (iii) the cultural centre serving a city of 75,000-100,000 inhabitants attracting clients to it with a variety of services. Local materials and construction methods will determine design. Climatic difficulties are listed: dryness, humidity, dust, insects. Planning needed for continuous extension of bookstocks is discussed and the planning of the proposed Amman centre is described.

W.D.S.

10952 These are our problems (an address), Edwin Castagna. *News notes of California libraries*, 55 (3) Summer 1960, 254-260.

Much of California's public library service falls below the minimum standards recommended by the state and ALA. California's problems are that : (i) only 45 of the 213 libraries serve a population of more than 100,000 ; 110 serve under 25,000, and 42 under 7,500 ; (ii) the services given are often uneven and limited in scope ; (iii) there are insufficient books and non-book materials ; (iv) there is a shortage of qualified librarians, partly because salaries are too low ; (v) library buildings are too often old and unsuitable ; (vi) in metropolitan areas patterns of service are confused and uneven ; (vii) there is a growing pressure by students on the available services ; (viii) timidity is evident in book selection. Co-operation between libraries would solve many of these problems and librarians themselves must believe in the value of libraries and be prepared to work for the solution of their problems.

E.M.C.

10953 What farmers think of libraries, Mary Lee Bundy. *Illinois Libs.*, 42 (9) November 1960, 543-597.

In 1959 two proposals to form library districts in northern parts of Illinois were overwhelmingly defeated at the polls having been preceded by an apparently successful demonstration project. The major opposition came from farm residents. It is estimated that Illinois has 1,317,338 persons without library service and that of the 7,386,422 receiving service through a local public library 6,884,095 are receiving an inadequate service using a standard of \$3 per capita tax support. The writer made a survey of the library district proposal in two counties and found that the demonstration service did not reach the farmer with a library service—or concept of a library service—that met his needs or interests. In order to discover what materials and services would meet with acceptance from the rural population a 4-page questionnaire was sent to 800 members of the Farm Research Institute panel of commercial farm families. Answers showed that the majority of farmers read to satisfy immediate and practical interests and that to a farmer a library is an agency for women and children not geared to his interests or planned around his convenience. The study also showed that the use of the bookmobile in rural areas needs to be questioned. It is a form of service perhaps best suited to the needs of the casual reader rather than the purposeful use of books by adults. In order to win support for future projects the writer recommends : (i) plan services and materials round the dominant interests of rural people ; (ii) emphasize assistance to community groups ; (iii) act as the agency to inform farm people about what materials are available on matters of interest and concern to them ; and (iv) work with the already existing agencies concerned with educational and information services to the farmer.

P.B.D.

10954 Patterns of public library development in New York State (an address), Harold S. Hacker. *News notes of California libraries*, 55 (3) Summer 1960, 261-266.

Improved library service has been achieved by co-operation between a metropolitan county (Monroe county, including the city of Rochester) and two rural counties (Wayne and Livingstone). Each library is independent in its organization and book selection but residents of the three counties can use any outlet to borrow and return books. The Board of Trustees co-ordinates the system, advises local governments and libraries and administers the state and county funds. Rochester Central Library gains a cash grant instead of non-resident

fees, payment for the services, including centralized book purchase and processing, which it renders to member libraries, and expensive equipment for book processing. Subject responsibilities are assigned amongst the libraries and there is a central store for little-used books. Besides the improved services now available at the libraries, readers can use inter-library loan arrangements. More book selection aids are available locally, better staff training is possible and consultant and publicity services are available on request. E.M.C.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : Policy and practice

10955 Pro zlepšení spolupráce knihoven jednotné soustavy s nakladatelstvími a knižním obchodem [Co-operation between libraries, publishers and the book trade] Josef Zíka and Jarmila Burgetová. *Knihovník*, 5 (9) 1960, 264-270.

The following directives were approved by the Ministry of Culture and Education : Librarians should become members of the editorial committees and libraries should take part in the annual review of editorial policies of publishing houses. Libraries should help the book trade by organizing readership surveys and conferences for the discussion and evaluation of literature in various subject fields. According to the Library Act of 1959 libraries have priority in the purchase of books. A centralized body should be set up to supply libraries not only with books but also with binding, catalogue cards and stationery. Co-operation should extend also to book propaganda, especially in the field of recommending bibliography. Experiments are being carried out in some village districts to bring libraries and bookshops together under the same roof in a 'House of Books'. S.S.

10956 Ein Schritt auf dem Wege zum neuen Tarifrecht [A step on the way to a new salary structure] Otto Engelbert. *B. u. Bild.*, 12 (11) November 1960, 427-433.

Summarizes the viewpoint of the Association of German Public Librarians (V.D.V.) and recapitulates the findings of a special report on the evaluation of the activities of librarians made to the 1960 annual meeting in Trier. The difficulties of grading according to stock and issues, the problems of comparing different administrative systems, and the training required of a qualified librarian are discussed. The declared attitude of the Conference of German Municipal Corporations to facilitate promotion of qualified librarians without conferring unjustified gradings on unsuitable persons can only be achieved by close scrutiny of the problems involved. The salary scales in force since 1960 can only be regarded as an interim measure. A.D.J.

10957 Die Musikbücherei—eine Heimstätte der Hausmusikpflege [The music library as a centre for the encouragement of domestic musical activities] Anton Dawidowicz. *B. u. Bild.*, 12 (12) December 1960, 500-502.

The decline in the practice of music at home is generally deplored. If the music librarian is to help improve the situation, the first thing he must do is become acquainted with the activities of his area. He can then assist in their promotion by encouraging and advertising the meetings of choirs and local orchestras, and by helping to arrange competitions, festivals and similar inter-group activities. A.D.J.

10958 Hertfordshire County Council Technical Library and Information Service, Gordon H. Wright. *J. Doc.*, **16** (4) December 1960, 190-202. References, tables.

A picture of local conditions indicates the special nature of the county which has governed the creation and development of the technical information service within it. The County Council planned to meet the increasing needs of industry in the county by establishing three technical colleges and nine colleges of further education, the former providing post-graduate and advanced courses and the latter teaching for the first three years of National Certificate courses. The Information Service, which came into being in 1956, was based on the colleges. The County Technical Librarian has his headquarters at Hatfield Technical College and bookstock for the college libraries is integrated with the County Library. Members of the Advisory Committee formed to consider the development of the service were drawn from industry and research organizations. Teaching staff appointed as librarians have gained experience in encouraging the students' use of libraries as part of the process of learning. Eight libraries are now established, 18 of the staff of 35 are qualified librarians. Quantities of periodicals and abstracting publications have been bought in microform. A document reproduction laboratory established at Hatfield College includes Xerox amongst its equipment. Book selection, classification and the use of Adrema plates for producing catalogue cards and general and selective bibliographies for distribution to libraries and industrial participants are described. Participation by industry varies; a full-time liaison officer would strengthen co-operation.

P.S.

10959 This photocharging, A. C. Jones. *Asst. Lib.*, **54** (1) January 1961, 5-9. Photos.

A simple introduction to the basic principles and practices of the photo-charging method of recording library book loans. The article is based on the Recordak Microfilmer, and of particular interest are the photographs showing the interior of the machine used.

B.C.S.

10960 Planning the branch library, Viola R. Mahl. *Pioneer*, **23** (5) November-December 1960, 8-11. Illus.

Includes a description of photo-charging using a Remington Rand Film-A-Record flow-type microfilm camera. A book is charged in 8.5 seconds. A numbered transaction card, the book card and the borrower's card are fed into the machine and photographed.

P.B.D.

10961 A műszaki szakkönyvellátás és a megyei könyvtár [Technical book supply and the district library] Istvan Sallai. *Műsz. Könyvtár. Tájékozt.*, **7** (2) 1960, 18-23.

In the 1950s it was envisaged to build up a network of district technical libraries. It was, however, soon realized, that the cost involved in the setting up of new technical collections was far greater than the cost of slowly building up the technical side of an already existing general, district library. It was also evident that in order to further the worker's education, a general collection plus a supply of technical works was preferable to a highly specialized technical collection.

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that would cater more to the needs of personnel with advanced scientific training. In order to facilitate the scope of the district library's collecting and using of technical works, the following proposals were made: The State Technical Library should issue recommending bibliographies intended to guide district and rural general librarians in their selection of technical works; these bibliographies would have a purely indicative and advisory nature, the final selection decision resting with the district or rural library. The district library should not necessarily try to collect too many or too specialized works, but should try to make use of the collection of the nearest purely technical collection. This is best done if the district library maintains a union catalogue of technical works available in the neighbourhood technical libraries. As the district library gradually expands its technical profile, the library should in turn give greater methodological help to smaller neighbouring general libraries whose reference collections are still inadequate. E.B.

10962 Library legislation and government aid, C. W. Tolley. N. Z. Libs., 22 (8) October 1959, 169-178; 22 (9) November 1959, 193-200. References.

A discussion of the influence of the English Libraries Act of 1850 and the Mechanics' Institutes is followed by a detailed survey of the position in the various provinces, based on Provincial Council Proceedings and Ordinances. *Nelson* was the first province to recognize the value of libraries, £450 being voted in 1855 for public libraries. The sums spent remained fairly constant. *Otago*. An Ordinance of 1862 provided for the formation of public, school and combined public and school libraries. By the end of 1865 eighteen libraries had received about £1,000, with a further £500-£600 worth of books on order. *Auckland* based its legislation on *Otago*'s in 1869, but the Ordinance was not carried out. After 1871, libraries in country districts were aided. *Canterbury*. £300 was voted in 1872 for public libraries and institutions. In 1873 £5,000 was granted, but districts had to raise half the money for buildings and fittings themselves, and most of the sums awarded were for these rather than for books, in subsequent years. *Wellington* voted £150 in 1874-75 to show its willingness to help public libraries; *Hawkes Bay* placed £200 on the estimates for 1874-75, and *Westland* granted £150 to the *Hokitika Literary Society* in 1868. A list of books requested by an *Otago* committee in 1865 is given. Following the abolition of the provinces in 1876, local authorities slowly began to recognize their responsibility for libraries. The requisites were (i) effective local administration, which was partly brought about by the Municipal Corporations Act 1876, and (ii) encouragement given by government legislation. The Public Libraries Act 1869 enabled local authorities to levy taxes to create and support libraries; it was largely ignored for some time. The libraries were given authority to enforce their regulations by the Public Libraries Powers Act 1875, but this did little to encourage municipal responsibility. The Counties Act 1876 allowed county councils to spend some of their money on libraries, while the Public Libraries Subsidies Act 1877 provided for the distribution among the provincial districts of the grant for public libraries, and laid down principles concerning the definition of a public library, and the questions of free admission and the minimum annual payment by borrowers. The Literary Institutions and Public Libraries Bill 1878 aimed to consolidate the three previous acts, but it was not passed. The Act of 1908 consolidated the acts of 1869 and 1875, but the 1877 act was repealed in 1902. G.D.E.S.

10963 New Plymouth Public Library, T. B. O'Neill. *N. Z. Libs.*, **23** (8) September 1960, 209-212. Photo.

A brief outline of the background to and building of the new public library is given. The library, of 20,000 sq. ft. area, opened in January 1960. Membership of the library is already four times that in 1957 and is almost 40 per cent of population. The cost per book issued has dropped in the same period from 6.8d. to 5.5d. The present staff of 10½ is full occupied with lending services and has little time for reader assistance, work with schools, etc., and book stock also is barely adequate. G.G.A.

10964 Papatoetoe borough mobile library service, M. E. Greenhough. *N.Z. Libs.*, **22** (9) November 1959, 200-205. Photo.

The service was started on 16th September 1958; it was needed because the borough has become very widely spread. A trailer was favoured because (i) voluntary workers could not drive a heavy vehicle; (ii) it would be cheaper than an engined vehicle; and (iii) it could be towed into position by a borough truck. By chance, a former totalisator unit, 24 ft. long and 8 ft. wide was chosen, and it was successfully adapted. A detailed description is given of the interior arrangement and fittings. The total cost was £1,182 17s. 2d. The trailer carries some 1,600 books drawn from the main library stock. Books can now be reserved. Eighteen voluntary women workers help, two being on duty at a time, with one in reserve. The total hours of opening are eleven a week; four distinct points are served. Issues have levelled out at about 400 a week; they are unlikely to rise while such a restricted service is given. Perhaps there should be more points of service with shorter stops of a minimum of one hour at each point. G.D.E.S.

10965 Boken som fritidsinteresse [Books as leisure time interest] Greta Renborg. *Biblioteksbladet*, **45** (10) 1960, 803-805.

In Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, sample inquiries into the leisure time activities of the citizens have been made in recent years in an attempt to find out whether more leisure time yields an increased urge to read, or whether present-day access to other media for cultural experience, or pure entertainment, have had an adverse effect on reading habits. The three investigations differ in many respects, but some general conclusions may be made. It was discovered that in Denmark 37% of citizens asked were library borrowers, in Sweden 32%. From Norway there is no comparable figure, but 10% had borrowed the book they read last from a library, 40% had bought it, 30% had borrowed it from friends, 14% had received it as a gift, and 5% had read it as members of a book club. An apparent common denominator applies to non-readers, as 67% maintain that they have no time for reading; 18% claim that they do not like to read books. Library visitors, the Norwegian report indicated, take the advice of friends in selecting books; secondly, they search haphazardly on shelves, and, finally, they seek the advice of library staff. From the Danish survey it may be concluded that there are mainly two groups of active citizens: (i) those heavily engaged in social and community affairs with little time left for reading books, and (ii) those whose interest in the arts, literature, and music tends to isolate them, thus leaving them with little opportunity to bring their influence to bear on community development. The Swedish survey shows that 71%

subscribe to newspapers, 74% buy weekly magazines, 5% own no books, 16% own less than 10 books, while 53% own more than 30 books. Among book readers, 27% read 1-5 books p.a., 4% 6-10 books, 10% 11-20, 3% 20-30, and somewhat more than 1% read 50 or more books. The possibilities of activating interest in reading are less in sparsely populated areas, better in densely populated communities, where the distribution of cultural benefits is more efficient. There is an obvious relationship between educational achievement and interest in reading. I.Y.

10966 Knapphet och överflöd—biblioteksekonomins paradoxer [Scarcity and abundance - the paradoxes of library economics] Sigurd Möhlenbrock. *Biblioteksbladet*, 46 (1) 1961, 8-18.

In the last few years the city government of Gothenburg has been practising so-called skeleton budgeting with a fixed upper limit to public expenditure to prevent higher taxes. For the public library system, performance budgeting has been adopted. Costs have been divided into four categories: salaries, books and binding, rent, and other expenditure. To ascertain how and where savings may be made a special committee has been studying organization and work methods in all fields of public administration. The committee was asked to answer six questions as to (i) reduction of open hours. This was deemed possible only in the summer; (ii) introduction of lending fee. Not practicable due to high cost of recording, etc.; (iii) improved working conditions to be expected in new main library; (iv) co-operation between school library and public library; (v) branch library in other communities in Sweden; (vi) other ways of obtaining income and reducing costs. By utilizing central binding and cataloguing, offered by Bibliotekstjänst, Inc., by centralizing order and cataloguing departments within the system, and by using mechanical charging, costs have been cut down noticeably. The introduction of photo-charging at the main library brought about a charging staff reduction of 30%. Long-term planning includes division of the city into four regions, each with a large branch library. As a result, it will be possible to discontinue two or three small branches. In some instances, new branch libraries will be in new school buildings, which makes it possible to combine them with school libraries. In order to obtain funds to expand their present library systems, librarians will have to fully recognize and accept the realities of library economics. I.Y.

10967 Göteborg kirjastokaupunkina [Gothenburg - a town with libraries] Kaija Salonen. *Kirjastoletti*, 53 (10) 1960, 297-300.

A detailed report on the public library institution and its development in Gothenburg mainly in the 1950s. In 1952-60, seven great branch libraries, two lending stations and a study library have been founded and three bookmobiles have started their work. There are now 15 branches in the town. In nine of them the circulation statistics increased over 100,000 in 1959. The founding of libraries has been well planned in advance, the book collections are large, the quarters modern and the opening hours long. The Kortedala Branch has an area of 1,100 sq. m., serves a population of 30,000 and has 40,000 volumes, 600 records and 200 periodicals. The functions of bookmobiles and hospital libraries are described and the rationalization plan is discussed. There is a great deal to be learned and admired in Gothenburg by every librarian H.M.K.

10968 Rationaliseringsutredningen — ett medel till självprövning [The survey of library organization—a means to self-examination] Ingemar Kalén. *Biblioteksbladet*, 46 (2) 1961, 97-99.

The Committee to Survey Organization and Work Methods in Swedish public libraries published its report in 1959. The scope of the investigation has been all-inclusive, but it is obvious that the committee could not have been able to cover all details of library work. A number of ways to simplify work procedure have been proposed. Mechanical charging methods are recommended to libraries having a daily circulation of 200 or more. Loan statistics may be reduced to occasional sampling. If photo-charging is used, there is no need for a borrowers' register. Overdues need not to be recalled until after four weeks, as most books will have been returned in that time. A great deal of routine work may be turned over to clerical workers, and if 'subprofessionals' are employed to perform more specialized tasks, librarians will be able to devote most of their time to qualified work. Recommended proportions between librarians, clerical workers, and caretakers are 1 : 1.2 : 0.2. This rule, however, is not to be used over-strictly. The principle to use the circulation as a basis for determining the size of the staff required is not equitable; results would no doubt have been better and fewer modifications would need to be applied, if population were taken as a gauge. The report is an excellent aid to libraries in their long-term planning, since it has been based on actual findings instead of being a standard based on cultural ambitions alone.

I.Y.

10969 Performance budgeting for the library, Catherine Maybury. *ALA Bull.*, 55 (1) January 1961, 46-53. Tables, references.

Performance budgeting was named by the Hoover Commission in 1949 and is an explanation of proposed expenditures in the terms of accomplishments and results rather than in terms of materials and man power needed to accomplish these results: hence the legislative body will see why the money is needed as well as what it is needed for. The work includes two basic procedures: (i) determination of the programme of work which involves grouping together all the similar functions; (ii) calculating the cost of the programme—this will show the fixed and variable costs, man-hours involved, how much work the department intends to accomplish, how many people will be required and the amount of work produced per person. The budget presentation is in two parts: (i) request for items needed to maintain the service, (ii) requests for items needed to extend the service. Comparative figures for previous years should be given. The advantages of the performance budget include: (i) clearer statement of needs; (ii) control of the programme offered to the librarian; (iii) planning tool. Weaknesses include: (i) lack of generally accepted standards by which to measure work; (ii) the quantity rather than the quality of the work achieved is measured; (iii) the budget takes considerable time to prepare.

K.J.E.

10970 Centralized cataloging and indexing services, Shirley L. Hopkinson. *Lib. J.*, 86 (4) February 15 1961, 747-749.

Trends in such services in Californian libraries are indicated in this summary of the results of an institute sponsored by the Department of Librarianship of San Jose State College Cal. Basic aims of a centralized processing department

are : (i) to reduce the cost of cataloguing ; (ii) to increase output and reduce time spent in processing ; (iii) to discover the cheapest and most efficient techniques of card reproduction and book processing. The principal methods of card reproduction are : (i) duplicating machines ; (ii) photographic processes ; (iii) automatic typewriters. At least five copies must be required before any of these methods is efficient. Duplicating machines may prove the most expensive method, since added headings must be typed manually. By the Xerographic method, several cards are photographed simultaneously on a plate, and the same number of copies must be required of each if wastage is to be avoided. Automatic typewriters have some advantages over the other methods, since added headings can be coded on the tape for automatic reproduction when required. An experiment is planned involving the use of teletype to produce cards simultaneously at a central library and branches. Some county systems in California are returning to the catalogue in book form, prepared by electronic equipment or a combination of automatic typewriting and photocopying, for their branches, retaining a card catalogue at H.Q. The development of commercial cataloguing and processing services is especially valuable to smaller libraries. Co-operation among libraries in the ordering and processing of materials is spreading and examples in California include the State Library's Processing Center, serving 16 systems, and the North Bay Co-operative Center, serving 14.

G.E.H.

10971 Synchronized book processing, Walter H. Kaiser. *Lib. J.*, 86 (4) February 15 1961, 752-754. Illus.

Describes a plan developed by Wayne Co. L., Mich., involving the copying and enlarging, for Xerographic reproduction on multilithed catalogue cards, of the entries now being provided by LC for the Weekly Record section of *Publishers' Weekly*. These entries also include a descriptive annotation and an innovation of the plan is the use of a title entry catalogue card as a book pocket, thus providing, at no extra cost, a convenient aid for the reader in deciding whether the book meets his needs. These entries appear only a week after the books are published, and cards can be ready by the time books are received. Work flows smoothly through the cataloguing department, and a further advantage is that consistency of cataloguing is attained.

G.E.H.

10972 The gramophone record library, K. C. Harrison. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (5) September-October 1960, 197-201. Bibliog.

A brief review of the development of record libraries is followed by a study of the present position under these headings : inauguration—problems of accommodation (including the creation of separate music libraries, e.g. Boston, Detroit, Manchester, Liverpool, Malmö) and staffing ; the selection of records ; access and cataloguing ; record speeds and types ; care of records ; issue methods ; equipment ; problems of quality in differing recordings, the provision of jazz and speech records. Reference is made to E. T. Bryant's *Music librarianship*, 1959 ; J. C. Cowan's *Sound recordings* (in *A primer of non-book materials in libraries*, by D. Mason, 1958), and also to the forthcoming Library Association pamphlet *Care of gramophone records in public libraries*, by E. Cooper.

W.D.S.

**CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES, YOUTH LIBRARIES and
SCHOOL LIBRARIES**

10973 Library service for children. 1. Public Library services for children—New Zealand, Barbara Purton. *N. Z. Libs.*, 23 (9) October 1960, 233–240.

1. The purpose of libraries for children is considered and related to the actual activities of children's librarians. The importance of personal knowledge of children's books is stressed. The major part of the article deals with the place of extension activities in the library. The value of story hours, poster displays, etc., is admitted, but it is considered that these should not be allowed to become the prime library function, nor to absorb excessive time. As a general rule the library should not attempt to compete with, e.g. kindergartens, theatres, broadcasting, where these services can be more appropriately and adequately provided. The object of the library is still to teach and extend the use of books. In this there can also be some conflict between functions of school and public library services. The problem of the transition from children's to adult libraries is discussed and suggestions of means to smooth the changeover are made. G.G.A.

10974 Library service for children. 2. Developing children's reading. Function of the teacher-librarian. *N. Z. Libs.*, 23 (10) November 1960, 249–253.

It is essential that a librarian in a primary school should be aware of current methods of teaching reading, etc. In New Zealand the Department of Education, through its School Journal and other publications, provides sufficient reading matter with a local background. The librarian should emphasize more general reading for pleasure, and must also develop methods of bringing specific books to the attention of children. It is important that the librarian should have read books that he recommends. New books regularly available bring a prompt response from children. From fiction, children should be lead to other reading, and here the librarian can teach the simple use of reference works. An interest in the ownership of books can also be stimulated through the display and explanation of old or specially treasured volumes. While knowledge of library techniques is essential, it is possibly more important for the children's librarian to have a love of children's books. G.G.A.

10975 Sir John McKenzie Memorial Children's Library, Upper Riccarton, Joan Fazackerley. *N. Z. Libs.*, 22 (8) October 1959, 179–185. Photo.

In 1952 a group of local mothers decided to start a children's library to combat the attractions of horror comics. Formed into a sub-committee, they raised money for 700 books which they bought for a nominal sum from Opawa Library. They opened in 1953 with about 100 members in a room in the War Memorial Library. When Sir John McKenzie died in 1955, local Rotarians felt they would honour him best by erecting a building for the Children's Library. This was opened in 1958. There are sections for older readers and very small children. The library is still run by a voluntary group of about 25 women, all members of the committee. Borrowers either pay 7/- yearly or 3d. per book. Some Enid Blyton and similar books are bought to help pay for the others. In time the children become more discriminating. G.D.E.S.

10976 Läsning för handikappade barn. Föredrag hållet i Karlskrona den 30 juni vid SAB:s sektion för barn- och ungdomsbibliotek [Books for disabled children. Address before the Section for Children and Young People of the Swedish L.A.] Olle Wingborg. *Biblioteksbladet*, 45 (7) 1960, 584-588.

All disabled individuals have a tendency to become isolated from their normal associates, due to psychological as well as physiological causes. In order to help disabled children it is necessary for us to learn a few facts about their situation. Congenital deafness is a far more serious disability than we generally understand. Deaf individuals possess normal intelligence to the same extent that other people do, but they generally have a reduced conceptual understanding. Consequently, they need factual books, just like mentally deficient children do. As deaf children grow older, it becomes increasingly difficult to find enough books that will interest them. Non-fiction books with good photographic illustrations are generally the best. This is also the kind of books preferred by all children with reading difficulties, such as refugee children, who have not had enough time to learn our language. It would be well if a select list of books for different age groups were published regularly. In order to reach disabled children libraries might use the same shut-in service resources that are employed to distribute books to adult readers. The different groups and societies serving the interests of the disabled should be encouraged to make this kind of library service known among all who may need it. I.Y.

10977 Central cataloging services in a fast-growing school district, Eleanor Sedgwick. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 35 (2) October 1960, 148-150.

Describes methods adopted in setting up and running a department called 'District Library Services' in a small town in California, and which provides a central ordering, cataloguing and book processing agency for the four high schools in the area. Routine methods established have been planned so that it can eventually provide for 12 schools with a pupil enrolment of over 20,000. Details are given of the division of work between professional and non-professional, full-time and part-time staff, with notes on stationery and files. C.A.Cr.

10978 Censorship and high school libraries, Richard D. Gannon. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 35 (1) September 1960, 46-47.

Censors can be faced without fear if a librarian justifies every book he buys. Positive censorship derives from sincere and right-thinking criticism which draws attention to unsuitable books and demands respect and action. Negative censorship has another purpose in mind than mere withdrawal of objectionable material. The object is also to censure an individual or group responsible for placing such material in a library. This kind of criticism is reprehensible and difficult to defend against. One aspect of school library censorship usually overlooked is that here the clients are not the holders of the purse-strings, as in a public library, and that complaint can only come from without—from those same adults. The librarian must not neglect to value his own adult opinion in cases of complaint. If agreement cannot be reached, a group of people should be asked to consider the matter. If their opinion is unanimously opposed to the librarian's view he must acquiesce, but even a one-third minority in favour of retaining a book has its rights and can justifiably insist on retention. C.A.Cr.

10979 Current practices regarding records in libraries. *Lib. J.*, 85 (22) December 15 1960, 4516-17.

A questionnaire was sent to 100 libraries known to have collections of children's records. Selection is usually made by the children's librarian, but in a few systems an AV specialist is responsible, or a committee of teachers, librarians and specialists. Half the libraries assign a special classification number, very few use Dewey; some have devised their own system. There is a diversity of practice in cataloguing, but there is a demand for a printed card service for records. In most cases a separate catalogue is maintained, but libraries reporting most effective use of records include entries in the main catalogue. Very few libraries stock 45 r.p.m. records, and only a few allow unaccompanied children to borrow records, which results in records for post-primary school age children receiving little use. Seven methods for promoting use are listed. G.E.H.

10980 La lecture des adolescents [Adolescent reading] Marguerite Gruny, [and others]. *Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.*, (33) November 1960, 169-179.

Age divisions in the library are arbitrary as children mature at different rates. Some libraries create special sections for teenagers in an attempt to protect them from harmful literature; others, if they have the space and money, set aside a special room to give them a chance to meet each other by way of book discussions, readings and lectures. In France money and staff are usually in too short supply to allow this, and often the librarian can do little more than encourage the older children to take special responsibility in the Junior Library before transferring at 15/16 to the Adult section. Some town libraries have special provision for adolescents. Tours has an area cordoned off for teenagers and a librarian to help with their queries. The older ones have access to a special collection which they may use as long as they do not lend the books to younger readers, so that both the very young and the more mature and responsible adolescents are catered for here. Parental attitudes are often difficult. Some parents are completely indifferent, others over-anxious and ready to complain to the municipal authorities about the books in stock. The reading habits of young apprentices, and high school pupils are examined. H.T.

10981 Le probleme des adolescents et de la lecture d'après les expériences faites à la bibliothèque municipale de Lausanne [The problem of adolescents and reading in the light of experiments carried out at the municipal library of Lausanne] Elisabeth Rochat. *Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib.*, 36 (6) 1960, 170-176.

Adolescents have an undeserved reputation due mainly to the press, cinema and theatre. The Lausanne Municipal Library is like the Anglo-Saxon public libraries—open access, a junior department for 7-15 year olds, average issue 650 a day. An analysis over several weeks of books borrowed by the 15-18/19 age group was made. Proportions of the issue were: 20% to 7-15 year olds, 10% to 15-18 years and 70% to adults. The 15-20 year olds constitute 7% of the population. Of 182,000 issues p.a., 18,000 are lent to adolescents, a quarter of these working-class. Strong preference for books on the theatre by girls, jazz, cinema, mountaineering and undersea diving for boys. Novels include some by authors really suitable for adults only, e.g. by Colette, Gide and Zola. On the other hand children mature earlier these days. Personal assistance from the staff rather than indiscriminate choice should be attempted, more contact with clubs and visits from classes. Publications edited and recommended by the Ecoles de Parents should be stocked. Free access is the best encouragement for adolescents to read and it should be extended to more libraries. R.H.M.

10982 The reference section of the school library and a suggested stock for secondary modern school reference libraries [Part 4], H. H. Aston. *Educ. Libs. Bull.*, (9) Autumn 1960, 19-23.

(See LSA 9732, 10500). Authorities are quoted on the importance of classification and the qualities of a good scheme. The advantages and disadvantages (for a school library) of Bliss, Cheltenham and Dewey, are briefly discussed. One of the published schemes should invariably be chosen, and many schools will make their choice on the basis of what is done at the public library. All non-fiction will be classified by the same system, whether for reference or lending. C.B.F.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

10983 Rural organisations and the county library, Daniel Doyle. *Leabharlann*, 18 (4) December 1960, 119-121.

In 1947, it was decided to keep a register of all associations in county Limerick. Co-operation with the library has been achieved with the appointment of local group librarians, the use made of the library by adult education lecturers and book collections have been lent to study groups. The work has been experimental and there has frequently been too little time for it. Closer co-operation and more co-ordinated schemes were desirable. It was recommended that: (i) a Library Association committee should be formed to consider projects involving the greater use of books by organizations; (ii) autumn county conferences could be held to explain the projects; (iii) officers of Vocational Education and Agriculture committees, because of their importance in educational work, and at least two members of the local library committee, because of their financial interests, should attend all conferences; (iv) although specialized interests must predominate, there should be an attempt to widen bibliographical interests; (vi) the Library Council might provide reading lists on subjects and if this could not be done, then the work must be done on a co-operative basis. K.J.E.

10984 Die bücherkundliche Arbeits- und Auskunftsstelle für die Erwachsenenbildung in Schleswig-Holstein [Bibliographical information centre for adult education in Schleswig-Holstein] Dora Stössel. *B. u. Bild.*, 12 (12) December 1960, 459-462.

The bibliographical information centre was set up in 1952 at the Library Centre, Rendsburg, with the support of the Ministry of Education and the adult education authorities. Its principal function is to supply libraries and adult schools with bibliographies and information, and to co-operate with the library centre to which it is attached, also with the local adult education authorities. Requests for information are mostly received by letter, but may be by personal visit. Some persons are answered in a sentence, others may receive assistance over a considerable period of time. Where possible, booklists on current affairs are prepared in advance, so that they may be ready to hand out when required. An author and title sequence of folders is kept which contain biographical and bibliographical information and book reviews. A subject index is under construction. Publishers' catalogues and a small collection of reference books and bibliographies are also available. Much reliance is placed on the assistance of the city and university libraries of Kiel. While much of the work can now be reduced to routine, there are always new tasks requiring personal attention.

A.D.J.

10985 Program services institutes in Pittsburgh, Kate Kolish. *ALA Bull.*, 54 (10) November 1960, 860-861. Photo.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Adult Services Office has organized at two yearly intervals, from 1956, meetings for club programme chairmen, in response to requests from local club women. The subjects discussed have included activity planning, techniques of presentation of material, the resources of the library and techniques for the smooth running of meetings. Members of the sponsoring clubs carried out much of the publicity work, although the meetings have meant a lot of work for the Adult Services Office. The extra work involved has been justified by the subsequent increased and fuller use made of the library by members of the institutions who attended the meetings. K.J.E.

10986 Library service to the blind, Kathryn Sexton. *Lib. J.*, 86 (3) February 1 1961, 527-530. Illus.

Developments in the service to blind persons in Oklahoma and Arkansas provided by the Special Services Division of the Oklahoma State L. are described. Records have been simplified. For each reader there is a visible file card, on which are coded his educational level and reading interests, and on which the accession numbers of books he is sent are marked off. Although most readers are too distant from the library to have personal contact with the librarians, every effort is made to discover their needs and interests, by reports from the State Vocational Rehabilitation Office, by questionnaires sent out by the Special Services Division, or from the check list sent monthly to all readers with *Talking book topics*. The choice of books to be sent is made by the librarian, working from a card file in classified order and aided by the readers' index cards. Books are kept on the shelves in accession number order and it is easy for untrained staff to find and replace them. G.E.H.

10987 Om nyttan av att ha vänner [On the benefits of having friends] Bengt Holmström. *Biblioteksbladet*, 46 (2) 1961, 86-89. Illus.

In the city of Malmö, Sweden, a Friends of the Library group was started in 1941. Until the end of 1960 gifts, through membership fees from about 500 members, donations, small and large, and income from publications, amounted to 174,577 Sw. kr. The Society of Printers in Southern Sweden have given to the library one copy of all material published. Gifts have made possible the establishment of a union catalogue of technical literature, purchases of more exclusive books on technology and economics, of microfilm readers, tape recorders, furnishings for the music room and several important works of art. I.Y.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : Plans, furniture, lighting

10988 Library building questions : lecture held at the IFLA Council Meeting 1960, Krister Gierow. *Libri*, 10 (4) 1960, 307-313. Bibliog.

Heavy demands on existing libraries have increased interest in the construction of buildings. The question now arises as to whether international co-operation can fulfil a useful purpose. The need for increased book storage space is less pressing than the need for increased reader accommodation, particularly in university libraries. Architectural principles concerning libraries have changed from the monumental to the functional, and are now chiefly occupied with

flexibility. Despite divergence of opinion on the first principles of library planning, and the fact that every library is unique in its requirements, it is felt that an international committee within IFLA or Unesco would be helpful, as have been existing schemes. Mention is made of a research centre in the Soviet Union. B.J.S.

10989 Library building questions : lecture held at the IFLA Council Meeting 1960, Ingeborg Heintze. *Libri*, 10 (4) 1960, 314-321. Bibliog.

Some building requirements are common to all libraries despite widely differing functions and locations. They are now generally considered as social agencies rather than as monuments. A first-class, central site should be thoroughly exploited by the combined skills of architect and librarian. The minimum of permanent inside walls will facilitate re-planning later. Administrative areas can be kept to a minimum by scientific work study and modern methods of storage and book-charging, but public areas should be as spacious as possible for private study and public gatherings, including story hours, as private homes become smaller. The balcony system is popular in Sweden but it has been found to limit flexibility. Some opposition is also being expressed to fluorescent lighting. Lighting, furnishing and colour are topics of great interest there. Planning for the future is so important that international co-operation is considered vital. B.J.S.

10990 The Albert I Library at Brussels, Herman Liebaers. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (6) November-December 1960, 264-270.

(See LSA 9164). Lists the broad outline planned in 1939 and now modified to give flexibility and to incorporate new ideas. Begun in 1954 and erected in four stages, corresponding to the four major divisions of the whole project. Problems raised are discussed, particularly the extensive mechanical means of moving books up and down the 17 floors of bookstacks ; the system of communication ; the highly specialized equipment in the lecture room providing for simultaneous interpretation in five languages. W.D.S.

10991 Centralbiblioteket i Horsens [Horsens Central Library] Sven Plogvaard. *Bogens Verden*, 42 (9) December 1960, 473-481. Illus.

Horsens, a city on the East coast of Jutland, Denmark, with about 36,000 inhabitants has got a new building, the first new building of a central library in 21 years. Centrally placed in a beautiful park in the city the building is a remarkable new creation in Denmark (and Scandinavia) as it is the first great library having all the main functions concentrated in one floor placed round an atrium. From the entrance hall, with a common desk for both adults and children, it is possible to go to all departments open to the public without opening any door. To the left the entrance hall leads directly to the lending department which is in open connection with the reading room. South of the atrium are placed two study rooms with entrance from the reading room, offices for the reading room, the county library service, the secretary, the chief librarian, the deputy librarian, accessions and catalogue department and office for the children's library. To the right of the entrance hall : newspaper reading room and the children's library. In the basement : lecture hall, three study-circle rooms, staff room with cloak room and toilets and the stack room. Capacity of the whole library : 82,000v. Cost : 1,456,000 kroner (£72,300). Architects Juul Moeller, Copenhagen and Erik Laursen, Horsens. E.B.V.

10992 La Nouvelle bibliothèque universitaire de Rennes [Rennes University Library] J. A. Sansen. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 5 (12) December 1960, 453-466. Photos., plans.

After the last war, the library's collections were still intact but housed in an ill-adapted 19th century seminary. With the increase in student numbers the university had to decide whether to retain its central position in Rennes or move out to a bigger site. As it decided to remain where it was, the library had to adapt its existing accommodation. The situation was unusual in that the municipal and university libraries shared the same building, and the public library users were being ousted from the communal reading room by the increasing number of students. Fortunately the same architect was responsible for re-planning both libraries, and the municipal library has been integrated successfully at one end of the much enlarged building. Particular attention has been paid to harmonizing the exterior with its surroundings and every effort made (by providing comfortable furniture, plenty of space, etc.) to encourage the reader to work in the library rather than take books home for long periods. There is seating for 250, and the eight stacks will allow considerable expansion with its 24 kms. of shelving. The library is prepared to cope with fragmentation if any sections of the university move away from the present site, e.g. all the medical books have been kept apart on one floor of the stack, with a separate catalogue and bookfund.

H.T.

10993 The Dortmund Libraries building, Hans M. Meyer. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (5) September-October 1960, 210-216. Photos., plans.

(See LSA 9423). The building, completed in 1960, combines three institutions: the City and Land Library (for reference), the Central Municipal Public Library with an open-access library and a children's library, and the Westphalia-Lower Rhine Institute for Newspaper Research. The two latter organizations, originally branches of the City Library, founded in 1907, became independent in 1940 and 1952 respectively. The building, designed by Walter Höltje and Karl Walter Schulze stands on the site of the old library on the Hausa platz and is ideally situated in the centre of the city (630,000 inhabitants). The ground space 200 by 130 feet cannot be expanded; total cubic feet 1,147,770. Most of the bookstock apart from that of the P.L. which occupies 4,300 sq. ft. on the ground floor, is in stackrooms occupying seven storage floors. The lower floors (basement, ground and mezzanine floors) are the only ones accessible to the public. Above these, a blank wall 60 ft. high hides the storage rooms and administrative offices.

W.D.S.

10994 University library planning, F. G. van der Riet. *Librarian*, 49 (4) April 1960, 61-65.

Three stages in the development of university library architecture are discernible since the beginning of the century, the features of two being briefly described. The third, which the author thinks most suitable for today's new buildings, is the modular principle and three related topics of ceiling height, floor construction and building costs are discussed with special reference to the new library at Rhodes University.

D.P.W.

10995 The University of Hull's new library. R. A. Larkin. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **62** (6) June 1960, 185-189.

A description, with plans, of the building newly opened and designed as Stage 1 of a large project. The library has three storeys with most of the ground floor given up to a catalogue hall; at one end is the issue desk and stack. The main reading room, seating 320 is on the first floor above the stack, along with the 'executive suite'. Most of the staff work space is on the ground floor. The third floor rooms are for special collections and activities such as photography and typing as well as for senior reading accommodation. It is planned to accommodate 30,000v., which are in everyday use, in the main reading room; this will obviate the need for much stack usage by undergraduates. The stack on each of its two tiers will hold 100,000v. It is obvious that although the library now gives adequate accommodation it will undoubtedly require expansion in a few years' time.

C.A.Cr.

10996 Provincial progress—and London pride. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **62** (11) November 1960, 346-357; 358-368. Photos.

Describes new or modernized libraries in Great Britain. Branch and central libraries at: Belfast, Dartford, Dewsbury, Folkestone, Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Nottingham, St. Albans, Southend, Swadlincote and Worthing. In London, factual descriptions are followed by critical comment on the new central libraries of Holborn and Kensington. Libraries in Lewisham and Westminster are also dealt with.

C.A.Cr.

10997 Three new central libraries. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **62** (11) November 1960, 369-374. Photos.

Plans for new central libraries in Bradford, Luton and Norwich—the last named now under construction—are described in detail by the librarians of the cities concerned. The principles involved and factors taken into consideration by the designers of the libraries at Bradford and Luton are explicitly stated.

C.A.Cr.

10998 New Singapore National Library building, Hedwig Anuar. *Malayan Lib. J.*, **1** (2) January 1961, 17-20. Photo.

The library was opened in November 1960 and is to serve as the headquarters of Singapore's public library services and also as the National Library. It cost \$2,154,000 and has accommodation for 250,000 volumes. A description of the building follows.

W.

10999 California Library Association Buildings Clinic. *Calif. Lib.*, **21** (4) October 1960, 215-230, 238. Illus., plans.

Thirty-one librarians took part in the three-day Clinic on library buildings held in conjunction with the CLA Conference, 1960. Three papers were read at the Clinic and are printed. *First steps in planning library buildings*, by Harold Hamill, consists of 10 practical questions and answers on, for example, whom to consult, choice of architect, location of building and public parking provision. *Preliminary plans to specifications*, by Ethel Swanger, advocates the value of staff participation in all stages of preliminary planning, the need for the librarian to be vigilant regarding costs and to study the architect's specifications. *The selection of the architect*, by Howard M. Rowe, emphasizes the importance of selecting a competent architect, the need for ignoring local pressures and the possible advisability of visiting projects completed by the architect under consideration. Lists are given of possible interview questions and services to be expected from the architect.

G.H.

11000 Kansas City dedicates new public library, Richard B. Scalock. *Pioneer*, 23 (4) September–October 1960, 1–15. Illus., plan.

A new 11-storey public library has recently been opened at Kansas City, Missouri. Six floors contain the offices of the Kansas City Public School District. The Library cost over \$5m. and total cost of the building was over \$8m. The entrance and key to the main library is a carefully planned area including the entrance; return desk; loan desk; registration; information desk; card catalogue; and bibliographical centre. All use of the library starts in this area. Services and materials are organized by broad subject areas. Each service desk features a completely new type of pneumatic tube service in the charging desk top. No tube carriers are required; the call slip acts as its own carrier. It is believed to be the first such system installed in a library. Misunderstanding of the proper relationship between theoretical ultimate capacity and working capacity has caused much grief to librarians and architects through the overestimating of bookstack capacity and later crowding. In fact, in a new library stack, one half or one third of the shelf space should be vacant. By the time vacant shelf space averages 10% or less the library is faced with an immediate expansion problem. 58% of the library's total circulation last year was through the children's unit. An unusual feature of the provision for children is the carpeted stairs which form an intimate and comfortable amphitheatre in the storytelling room.

P.B.D.

11001 Buildings. *Lib. J.*

In this regular feature, information on new American library buildings is given in short illustrated articles. Building data are tabulated. **86** (1) January 1 1961, 76–79: Livingston Lord L., State College, Moorhead, Minn.; Brooklyn College L., N.Y. **86** (3) February 1 1961, 560–561: Woodstock Branch, Multnomah Co., Portland, Ore. **86** (4) February 15 1961, 780–782: Roslindale Branch, Boston P.L., Mass.; Salinas P.L., Cal.

G.E.H.

11002 [Architectural issue] *Lib. J.*, **85** (21) December 1 1960, 4259–4329. Photos., plans.

The following buildings are described: *Public libraries*: Minneapolis Central L.; Seattle Central L.; Wethersfield, Conn.; Sprain Brook, Yonkers, N.Y. (which is to serve as the system's central library except for certain departments which remain in an older building); Brentwood, Hyde Park and Watts branches, Los Angeles P.L.; Bezazian, Rogers Park, Chicago Lawn and Northtown branches, Chicago P.L. (constructed to a standard plan); Northwood, Hamilton and Gardenville branches, Enoch Pratt Free L., Baltimore; Bertram Woods branch, Shaker Heights, O.; H.Q. for St. Louis Co. L. (Mo.) and Josephine Co. L., Grants Pass (Ore.); East Central Regional L., Cambridge, Minn.; Culver City branch and East San Gabriel Valley Regional L.H.Q., Los Angeles Co. L.; Inkster P.L., Wayne Co., Mich. (a circular building); Belmont, Stanley and Lowell branches, Gaston Co. P.L., N.C.; 'rehabilitated' Carnegie branches in Philadelphia; South Euclid Regional L., Cuyahoga Co., Cleveland (converted from a large private residence); Kensington branch, Brooklyn P.L. (formerly a caterer's hall); Greenwich L., Conn. (once a department store); extension and modifications to the existing building at Forest Park (Ill). *University and college libraries*: John M. Olin L., Cornell; Library-Humanities Center Case Institute of Technology; Edward Clark Crossett L., Bennington Coll., Vt.;

Adele Lehman Hall-Wollman L., Barnard Coll., Columbia ; East Texas State Coll. L. (which won the Texas Society of Architects' Architecture of Merit Award) ; Citadel Memorial L., Military Coll. of S. Carolina ; Francis Bacon L., Claremont, Cal., in English Renaissance style. G.E.H.

LIBRARY MATERIALS : Selection, acquisition, processing

11003 Background for acquisition work, Gertrude Wulfekoetter. *Lib. J.*, **86** (3) February 1 1961, 522-526.

A survey of the principal American and British publications which are of use to librarians concerned with acquisition. Types described include : (i) book trade periodicals and directories ; (ii) national and trade bibliographies ; (iii) book evaluation and selection aids. G.E.H.

11004 La scelta dei libri e l'incremento delle biblioteche [The selection of the books and the increase of libraries] Francesco Barberi. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, **28** (4-6) July-December 1960, 215-230. Bibliog.

The selection of books is difficult not only because they are obtained by purchase, gifts, exchange or copyright, but also because the librarian must consider the current publishing production, the character of his library and the wishes of the readers. The methods of American public libraries, where almost only new books are kept, cannot be followed by Italian libraries which are all rich in old stocks, belonging to learned societies or monasteries and often dating from the 18th century. For political reasons, in the second half of the 19th century these stocks passed to State or Municipal libraries : now they constitute one of the problems of Italian public libraries, because it is not easy to arrange them within the limits of modern libraries. Another problem is how to take into account the universal or specialized character of a library, while getting the books for it. It is suggested that one should use : (i) the *Bollettino delle opere straniere* (Bulletin of foreign works kept in Italian public libraries), (ii) subject specialists for specialized libraries ; while the quick preparation of an Italian union catalogue of books, or at least of printed catalogues for each library, is hoped for. M.P.C.

11005 Library service and library co-operation, W. H. Gardner. *S. Afr. Libs.*, **28** (2) October 1960, 31-35.

After expressing the gratitude of scholars and students for the services rendered by librarians, attention is drawn to the value which is added to library services by the appointment of staff with knowledge of languages other than the native tongue. While acknowledging the value of subject specialization, the danger to future book publishing is pointed out, should too much reliance be placed on the system at the expense of local purchasing. Selection of special subject materials can only be done effectively by librarian-critics qualified in the various fields. The question of censorship is taken up and some guiding principles laid down for those who would censor books to be added to any library or published in any country. T.M.G.

11006 Několik poznámek ke zpracování drobných tisků [Notes on the treatment of ephemeral material] Miroslav Nádvorník. *Knihovník*, 5 (9) 1960, 270-276.

Compares a Russian textbook (*Grupovai obrabotka proizvedeni pečati*) with a survey of practice in 32 Czechoslovak libraries. It recommends to divide ephemeral material into groups (postcards, prospectuses, posters, etc.) and divide the holdings between the various libraries (public libraries, technical libraries, archives, etc.) of the locality. The material should be stored in boxes or vertical files. It should be arranged in an order which would enable the user to consult the file directly. Secondary viewpoints can be covered by indexes. Information in the accessions register should be brief. Each collection as a whole should be entered in the catalogue under its name with added entries if necessary. S.S.

11007 Exchange between exchanges, Edwin E. Williams. *Lib. J.*, 86 (2) January 15 1961, 186-189.

The organizations concerned with the exchange of duplicates between libraries in the USA are described: USBE (1,100 US members, 1,300 foreign) is a private non-profit corporation which accepts unwanted items and makes them available to other libraries on payment of a handling fee. The Duplicates Exchange Union, run by the Resources and Technical Services Division of ALA (200 members, mostly college libraries). The scheme run by the Science-Technology Division of the S.L.A. (80 members) and the American Theological L.A. scheme (90 members) function by means of lists exchanged between libraries. The American Association of Law Libraries (85 members) centralizes listing, but requests are made directly from one library to another. The Metals Division of the S.L.A. (300 members) centralizes listing and allocation. The Medical L.A. (600 members) operates similarly, but in allocating favours libraries requesting the fewest items. A survey of USBE (*A serviceable reservoir*, by E. E. Williams, 1958) proposed collaboration with other national exchange schemes, which could usefully pass on to USBE items not accepted by their members, and recommended that local and regional clearing houses should be set up. The Dallas Duplicate Exchange Clearing House, accommodated and staffed by Dallas P.L., was started in May 1959, and dealt with 15,000 items in its first year. Material offered is held at the clearing house, where members can inspect and select from the stock at any time. The 17 members are chiefly special libraries. Items not taken after a year are disposed of, some going to USBE. G.E.H.

11008 A high standard of acquisitiveness, Fred W. Hanes. *Lib. J.*, 86 (3) February 1 1961, 520-522.

The natural acquisitiveness of librarians results in a serious scattering of certain types of research materials, notably mss. Libraries with special collections of mss. will record them by one of many techniques, and scholars will have some idea of whether it is worth examining a particular collection. However, many libraries with no settled policy on mss. acquire isolated items, either out of interest in the autograph as such, or as the result of bequests. Such items are virtually useless, since their whereabouts remains unknown. This problem of scattering can be overcome in two ways: (i) librarians can pass such material on to appropriate research institutions, or notify those bodies of their holdings; (ii) check-lists of mss. holdings can be published. Examples of these are the Modern Language Association's *American literary manuscripts*, covering 250

American libraries, and the Library of Congress *National union catalog of manuscript collections* now in preparation. Figures quoted from the former list show how the mss. of certain well-known writers are scattered in many libraries. G.E.H.

11009 A műszaki ismeretközlés külföldi folyóiratbázisa Magyarországon [Foreign periodicals, a base for communicating technical knowledge in Hungary] Sándor Balázs. (*In Az Országos Műszaki Könyvtár Évkönyve* 1959, 103-119).

Of the 50,000 technical periodicals in the world, between 6-8,000 are generally considered to be valuable. In 1959 Hungarian technical libraries subscribed to 3,574 (60% of the total) in 34,706 copies. The largest groups came from USA (639), G.B. (616), W. Germany (574), France (318), USSR (270), E. Germany (163), Switzerland (147), Poland (136), and Italy (126). Several union catalogues help to locate files. Documentary exploration at the National Technical Library covers 35-40% of the titles. It is suggested that the second 5-year plan of Hungarian librarianship should seek to : (i) raise the total number of periodicals to 6,000 ; (ii) increase circulation by inter-library loan ; (iii) increase the amount of documentation on periodicals.

11010 Literature of modern theological study in the seminary library, Edgar Krent. *Lib. Trends*, 9 (2) October 1960, 201-212. Bibliog.

The aim is to show the breadth of literature needed for theological research, the interrelation of theology and other sciences, and the technical nature of theological literature. Developments in theological thought, and recent theories and discoveries have also considerably widened the scope of libraries. With these points in mind an attempt is made to try and outline the general characteristics of a good collection of modern theology. T.W.H.

11011 Some examples of theological materials available on microfilm, Lowrie J. Daly. *Lib. Trends*, 9 (2) October 1960, 246-252. References.

Much material needed in theological libraries may be unobtainable for several reasons. It may not have appeared in book form, be out of print, or rare and too valuable to loan by holding libraries. The article describes two collections available on microfilm in America which can help solve the problems of research scholars. They are the Vatican collection, and the project of the St. Louis University. In describing the material on film from the Vatican library, the problems of the guides and indexes to it are considered. The St. Louis University project, sponsored by the university, is a scheme to film rare and out-of-print books necessary for research. The theological coverage is noted and details given. T.W.H.

11012 Periodical literature of theological libraries, Jules L. Moreau. *Lib. Trends*, 9 (2) October 1960, 231-242. References.

The value of periodical literature in the study of theology is explained. The major journals in all the fields of theological thinking are named, and commented on, coverage is wide, and periodicals from all parts of the world are included. The different forms of bibliographic aid needed to explore the field of periodical literature are noted, and description of their use and value is given. T.W.H.

11013 Check your fire insurance, Harold L. Roth. *ALA Bull.*, 55 (1) January 1961, 54-55.

If insurance is not bought carefully, there may be considerable difficulty in settling claims in case of fire. Points to watch are : (i) out of date inventory ; (ii) changing of the policy in accordance with the growth of the collection ;

(iii) shelf lists may not contain accurate prices. Practical recommendations for effective insurance include : (i) check that it is renewed ; (ii) little-used collections which would not be replaced in case of fire, should be shelved separately ; (iii) periodical and binding replacements should be included ; (iv) government publications and microfilm collections should be included at cost value ; (v) Insurance gives a 24-hour-a-day coverage for 365 days a year and is a relatively inexpensive form of protection for the amount of money so spent. K.J.E.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

11014 Die Vereinheitlichung von Grundsätzen für die alphabetische Katalogisierung auf internationaler Ebene [Standardization of rules for dictionary cataloguing on an international level] Hellmut Braun. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 7 (3) 1960, 198-218.

The problem of cataloguing on an international level gives rise to a conflict of opinions ranging from the desire for complete agreement to the view that real co-operation is a utopian dream. The author takes a middle view, and with an eye on the International Cataloguing Conference in Paris in 1961, compares in detail rules for author and title entries for a dictionary catalogue in a number of cataloguing codes. These include the British Museum *Rules*, the *Preussischen Instruktionen*, Cutter's *Rules for a dictionary catalog*, and the *A.L.A. Cataloging Rules*. C.P.A.

11015 Die Zentralkataloge der Bundesrepublik und die Co-ordination of Cataloguing Principles [The Central Catalogue of the Federal German Republic and the co-ordination of cataloguing principles] Hans Cordes. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 7 (3) 1960, 219-227.

An examination of the proposals of the IFLA's 'Working group on the co-ordination of cataloguing principles' concerning author entries, title entries, mechanical order and corporate authorship as they affect German cataloguing practice, particularly with regard to the Federal German Central Catalogue which, in 1961, will take over the control of library loans. Mention is made of the impact of the LC 'Cataloguing-in-Source' scheme. C.P.A.

11016 Cataloguing rules : progress in code revision. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 62 (8) August 1960, 248-253.

More than 130 cataloguers from all parts of Britain and from all kinds of library met to discuss with the L.A. sub-committee on cataloguing rules those categories of rules in which there existed differences of opinion and approach between the drafts by the American and British parties. These are : works of fugitive authorship (where the British viewpoint favours entry under the name of the compiler when included in the title) ; serials (where half of the American suggestions were agreed upon. One of the most important was the suggestion to enter periodicals whose titles changed under each successive title) ; pseudonyms and changed names (where the British committee sought to establish a principle which might guide choice of name for all cases of authorship under more than one name, and favoured entry under the form of name used by the author in

each publication); corporate bodies (where the L.A. committee agreed fully on the abolition of the often-nebulous distinction between societies and institutions and favoured entry under the name of the body, if at all distinctive). Provisional rules for conventional corporate names and subordinate and affiliated bodies were also discussed. C.A.Cr.

11017 The future, Vernon W. Clapp. *Lib. resources*, 4 (4) Fall, 1960, 285-291.

In a speech given before the Cataloging and Classification Section of ALA, June 1960, the author develops the theme that, because our cataloguing has been limited to books in particular collections, we may become out of touch with the needs of our age which relies more and more on periodical literature indexed centrally or co-operatively. In expense, too, our traditional methods compare unfavourably with modern indexing techniques. J.A.T.

11018 Cataloging by and for amateurs, Charles Joyce. *Lib. J.*, 86 (4) February 15 1961, 743-746.

When re-organizing the library's bookstock by reader-interest classification, Branford (Conn.) P.L. simplified the catalogue, and made it solely a finding guide to the collection of 40,000v. Two primary approaches to the catalogue were selected: (i) location of a specific book by title or author's best-known name; (ii) location of subjects in the classification. Imprints and collations are omitted, and abbreviations and symbols are not used. The aim of the subject catalogue is to direct the reader to the shelves where he can examine and select from the available books. Normally a form card appears at the subject heading, indicating where books on that subject are shelved. Cards for individual titles are only included when the books are shelved away from most other books on the subject. G.E.H.

11019 Cataloguing experiments at the Library of Congress, Mary Piggott. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 62 (10) October 1960, 325-327.

Reviews the current methods and projects described in: (i) *The Cataloging-in-source experiment: a report to the Librarian of Congress*; (ii) the full catalogue entry now being given in the *American Book Publishing Record*; (iii) ten years' application of the 'no conflict' rule in the LC; (iv) the draft proposals of *Rules for descriptive cataloging in the Library of Congress: pictures, designs and other two-dimensional representations*. C.A.Cr.

11020 Cataloging-in-source—a symposium. *Lib. resources*, 4 (4) Fall 1960, 269-284.

Librarians from five different types of library—school, small public, large public, university, and state, give their views on LC Cataloging-in-source experiment, especially the report itself: *The cataloging-in-source experiment: a report to the Librarian of Congress*, 1960. All five are enthusiastic about the concept of cataloging-in-source, and all but one would challenge the conclusion of LC in the Report that the experiment was a failure. J.A.T.

11021 Making a catalog department manual: a case history, Robert B. Slocum. *Lib. resources*, 4 (4) Fall 1960, 314-318.

A brief history of the formulation of a manual of practice for the Cataloging Department of Cornell University Library. The manual, in loose-leaf form, took two years to produce by a committee of five cataloguers, and follows the sequence of processes a book passes through in the Department. J.A.T.

11022 Conventional titles : a suggestion, John Caldwell. *Lib. resources*, 4 (3) Summer 1960, 243-246.

A plea for the wider use of conventional titles in catalogues, not only for music, but for all cases where necessary. Cataloguing codes ensure that all entries for an author's work are kept together in the catalogue by using a conventional form, which may not appear on the title-page of any of the author's works. Why not extend the practice to book titles? Guide cards have often been used in the catalogue in place of conventional titles, but the catalogue cards themselves should show how and why they are arranged in a certain order.

J.A.T.

11023 Sears' and LC subject headings : a sample comparison, Sidney L. Jackson. *Lib. J.*, 86 (4) February 15 1961, 755-756, 775.

Small public libraries and school libraries have in the past made much of Sears' *List*. Now that many of these libraries are having their books processed commercially, the use of LC headings is spreading, since processing agencies often find it convenient to use LC proof sheets as the masters for their own cards. One consideration of a library thinking of using one of these services is the extent to which LC headings differ from those used by Sears. A sampling study of about 1,150 non-fiction titles investigated this question. In 40% of the cases, the same headings were used in both lists, and in over 25% the difference did not reveal a lesser degree of specificity in Sears. In a further 3% the difference was purely terminological, but in 30% the Sears' tracing was less specific than LC, most often because Sears lacked form or special sub-divisions used by LC. However, in 9% of the examples, the main heading from Sears was less specific. In about a third of these cases the term used by LC appeared in Sears as a 'see' reference to a more general heading, while in 6.5% of the entire sample LC used a heading which Sears could not match at all. Small libraries fear that the more specific LC headings would be disruptive or absurd in their catalogues. It is suggested that there is evidence that this would not be so in most cases.

G.E.H.

11024 O rubrikakh predmetnogo kataloga Tsentral'noi Meditsinskoi Biblioteki [Subject headings of the subject catalogue in the Central Medical Library] L. G. Volgar'. *Sovet. Bibliogr.*, 2 (60) 1960, 80-82.

In 1958 the Central Medical Library in Moscow issued a list of subject headings for use of subject cataloguing in the Library. The list contains 12,000 headings, the result of the library's practical work of over 20 years. The list aims at a middle road between alphabetical subject headings and headings appropriate for the classed subject catalogue. According to the reviewer this mixture is the chief fault of the list, especially since there is a distinct tendency towards broad headings. The list abounds in cross-references; this is an advantage which, however, frequently gets marred by making references from specific to general headings, or by confusing the cross-references with the see also references. On the whole, the list is recommended for use in Soviet medical libraries. E.B.

11025 Subject organization—can we afford perfection? Stanley D. Truelson. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 49 (1) January 1961, 91-93.

The problems of reclassifying or changing the subject catalogues of a library require careful consideration. Some years ago American medical librarians had the opportunity of using the new NLM classification. They had first to decide whether its arrangement by organs was best suited to their needs. (Medical schools, for instance, would be interested more in aspects of study, e.g. pathology,

surgery.) A further fact was the availability of printed cards, the NLM cards being available only in single-copy complete sets. Finally, they had to ask themselves whether a reorganization of the subject catalogue alone, without altering the existing book classification, would not be sufficient. In the latter event, a similar set of decisions has to be made regarding the use of the NLM's new list of medical subject headings (1960). These headings are used by NLM both for the *Index Medicus* and for its book collection and although still experimental they represent a considerable advance. On the other hand, the author suggests that some libraries could profit from the use of the NLM's own printed catalogues, which offer the benefits of the scheme without the expense of re-cataloguing. Admittedly there is a year's delay in publication, but responsibilities could be adequately discharged by other measures in the interim.

G.R.P.

11026 Cataloguing and classification of Arabic books : some basic considerations, Mahmud Sheniti. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (3) May-June 1960, 104-106.

The main problem is the lack of a code. Present cataloguing usually follows the Anglo-American code but success depends on the competence of the individual cataloguer. An efficient tool is essential for Arabic bibliographical work. No reliable data exist on present practice and no survey on a national or multinational basis has been made. Steps towards the adoption of a standard code are suggested. The writer recommends the *ALA rules for author and title entries* and the *Library of Congress Rules for descriptive cataloging*. Adaptation of individual rules is outlined, particularly the main entry. The general practice has been to enter under the title. The difficulties of entering under the author are discussed. An authority file should be established for each author. It is suggested that DC be adapted for subject cataloguing. Catalogue cards and the choice of catalogue are also discussed.

W.D.S.

11027 Zum Katalogisierung von Karten [On cataloguing maps] Heinrich Kramm. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 7 (3) 1960, 232-237.

An interim report on the state of efforts to reformulate section VI of the *Preussischen Instruktionen*, 'Rules for the entry of maps'. The new proposals, published elsewhere, seek to achieve standardization in the sequence of titles in map entries. The author stresses that in view of the complexities of modern maps, the rules must be interpreted in an elastic manner.

C.P.A.

11028 A new look at the cataloging of microfilm, Duncan Brockway. *Lib. resources*, 4 (4) Fall 1960, 323-330. Bibliog.

The increasing tide of microfilm publication prompts the author to have another look at the cataloguing of this type of material in an effort to speed up the process. Apart from author and title he questions the utility of much of the information given on cards for microfilm, assuming the microfilm copy to be a new edition of a printed work. He would limit the information on the card to : author, title, place of filming, filmer, date of filming, and, in the collation line, number of reels, if more than one, and also a note saying 'Microfilm', and a reference, if necessary, to the work used to produce the microfilm. J.A.T.

11029 Zur alphabetischen Katalogisierung orientalischer Titel [On the cataloguing of oriental titles] Ewald Wagner. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 7 (3) 1960, 228-232.

In 1957 proposals were put forward for a central catalogue for Orientalia, since neither the Central Catalogue for Foreign Literature at Cologne nor the German regional libraries gave sufficient coverage to oriental literature. However, the big stumbling block was the lack of a suitable cataloguing code (the *Preussischen Instruktionen* were considered inadequate). As a first step therefore rules have been drawn up for Islamic titles, i.e. works in Arabic, Persian and Turkish, and here the implementation of these rules is discussed. C.P.A.

11030 The cataloging of records, Carl T. Cox. *Lib. J.*, 85 (22) December 15 1960, 4523-25. Illus.

The first rule is simplicity. Call numbers should be used, not class numbers, thus compelling the user to consult the card catalogue. Each record requires at least three cards: (i) the title card is the main entry, and should contain descriptive information necessary to identify the record; (ii) subject cards include the same information with a subject heading (either using the same subject headings' list used for books, or Wilson's *Filmstrip guide*); (iii) the shelf list card serves as a record of holdings, and as a means of locating entries in the catalogue, and so includes a record of all added entries. When dealing with records in series, the series title is the main entry. Separate cataloguing of each selection on records containing two or more selections is not recommended. Suggestions for processing records for circulation are put forward. Examples of typical entries are given. G.E.H.

11031 A Korean classified catalog, J. McRee Elrod. *Lib. resources*, 4 (4) Fall 1960, 331-336. Facsimis.

The Associate Librarian, Yonsei University, Seoul, describes the complete recataloguing of the war-damaged University Library. The Korean language is more phonetic and compactly written than even the Roman, and, unlike Chinese and Japanese, has an alphabet. Two author catalogues were made, one in Roman characters, and the other in Hankul. The subject catalogue presented more difficulties. A dictionary catalogue presented greater problems of bilingualism, and the absence of Korean equivalents for modern technical terms. Two dictionary catalogues, one in English and one in Korean, would have been necessary. Since class-numbers are internationally significant, the classified catalogue, with indexes in English and Korean, has proved the answer. J.A.T.

11032 Some American twentieth century book catalogs: their purposes, format, and production techniques, Richard H. Shoemaker. *Lib. resources*, 4 (3) Summer 1960, 195-207. Tables, diagrs., bibliog.

The publication in 1942 of the Library of Congress Author Catalog in book form marked the beginning of a break-away from the card form of catalogue in American libraries. Other libraries have followed LC's lead, and the article describes the scope and methods of production of the following book catalogues, as well as the LC series of book catalogues: The Lamont catalogue of Harvard College (1953); The New York State Catalog (1956); Los Angeles County Catalog (3rd ed. 1957); King County catalog (1951); Phillips Petroleum Co. catalog (1959); Columbia River catalog (2nd ed. 1960); Subject Headings . . . for . . . use in . . . New York Public Library Reference Division (1959); National Academy of Sciences catalogs—*Cardiovascular literature* and *Index medicus*. J.A.T.

11033 The book catalog of the Los Angeles County Public Library : (1) **its function and use**, Theodore Hewitson ; (2) **how it is being made**, Catherine McQuarrie and Beryl L. Martin. *Lib. resources*, 4 (3) Summer 1960, 228-232 ; 208-227.

1. The book catalogue is an integral part of the regionalization plan started in 1957. Each branch originally had its own card catalogue, now there are only three regional branch headquarters catalogues on cards instead of fifty-two previously in use. The branches each have a copy of the book catalogues and a shelf-list of their own stocks. The book catalogue stimulates inter-branch requests and facilitates interchange of book stocks between branches. A master catalogue is still maintained in the central library. The separate children's catalogue is supplied to school districts throughout the county, and assures that books assigned by teachers for reading are in the stock of the library. 2. An extremely detailed account of the construction of a book catalogue by IBM card machines and Multilith duplicators. The complete catalogue includes an annual children's catalogue in author, title, and subject volumes, and an adult catalogue of author catalogue, title catalogue, and annotated subject catalogue for fiction and non-fiction, plus an auxiliary volume of works in foreign languages. The adult catalogues have cumulative supplements issued monthly. J.A.T.

11034 Cataloging changes in Wilson publications, Edwin B. Colburn. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 35 (1) September 1960, 58-59.

The Chief of Index Services of the H. W. Wilson Co. surveys the alterations to be made by the Company in its many publications in the light of the anticipated changes in cataloguing rules which will appear in the ALA's new 'Code'. The main point concerns entry under the name of an author as given on the title page of the work being catalogued. This rule will be followed immediately in all printed cards, as soon as possible in the *Standard Catalog* series and in the *Book Review Digest*. The operative date for the change in the cards is July 1st 1960, for the *Catalogs* it will be the appearance of the next revision or supplement, and, for the *Digest*, March 1962. The problems resulting from such a change in the *Cumulative Book Index* are so great that a decision has been deferred until a consensus of opinion is forthcoming from subscribers. C.A.Cr.

11035 Schutzlack für Katalogkarten [Protective lacquer for catalogue cards] Franz Schmitt. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 7 (3) 1960, 237-241.

Report on a method developed at the Badischen Landesbibliothek for the protection of catalogue cards by immersing them to a depth of 3.5 to 4 cm. in a specially developed transparent lacquer. Cards can be processed at the rate of 700 every two hours, and if it becomes necessary to make amendments at a later date, the lacquer can be removed. C.P.A.

11036 Allmänna principer för litteraturklassificering. Med speciell hänsyn till den aktuella internationella debatten [General classification principles. With special reference to the current international discussion] Ejnar Wählin. *Biblioteksbladet*, 46 (2) 1961, 90-96. Illus. Bibliog.

Classification schemes such as DC, UDC, and the scheme used by the public libraries in Sweden, among others, are based on the pre-Darwinian concept of the universe. If we accept the principle that elementary concepts should precede the more complex ones, it becomes apparent that UDC must be incorrect. The following conclusions may be stated : (i) there is a need for a universal one-

dimensional classification scheme ; (ii) there is not an endless number of equally good schemes but just one ideal scheme to be pursued. When nature presents a scheme according to her own laws, why should we not gratefully accept it ? The first prerequisite to be met by a classification scheme is that it be in agreement with our scientific concept of the world ; the second is that it be based on concepts and not on traditional academic headings. This principle must prevail at all levels. Any scheme using traditional primary divisions, followed by conceptual subdivisions is a half-measure. If knowledge is divided under these three headings : Matter ; Life ; Culture and society, scientific basic concepts are brought together with their practical applications. A detailed outline of the sub-divisions under 'Matter' is given. I.Y.

11037 A 'new deal' for universal classification ? G. A. Lloyd. *Rev. Doc.*, 27 (4) November 1960, 149-153. References.

Whilst the advocates of decimal classification have shown few signs of doubt as to its essential rightness, lasting value and perfectability, numerous suggestions have been made in an attempt to improve the schedules. Some of these have been adopted in revisions of the UDC but many of the more radical and far-reaching ones have been brushed aside for various reasons. Nevertheless, improvements have been introduced and many individuals and groups are actively engaged in working towards an internationally accepted standard general classification. It is considered by the FID that the UDC can furnish a basis for this standard general scheme. The divergences between the parent DC and the UDC are a serious problem, particularly for those who have started on a basis of the former and tried to expand it with relevant parts from the more detailed UDC schedules. It should not be beyond us to devise a scheme which will provide at least a simpler and shorter notation, a maximum array of generally applicable categories and as a result of these a facility for greater use of co-ordinative linkage and synthetic notational complexes. W.A.G.A.

11038 Carl Walther zum Gedächtnis [Carl Walther—in memoriam] Karl Fill. *DK-Mitteilungen*, 5 (6) November 1960, 21-22.

Carl Walter (1877-1960) compiled the subject catalogue for the Kgl. Bibliothek in Berlin and later on, as librarian of the Technical High School in Aachen he realized very early the great possibilities of UDC, and became the chairman of the Classification Sub-Committee of the German Standards Institute. In 1929 he submitted to the Librarians' Congress in Rome his translation into German of the O division of UDC and in 1932 the first abridged German edition and the parts 621.3 and 666 have been published in German under his editorship. In 1934 he began to work on the complete German edition, which was finished in 1953. It is very much to his credit, that the UDC has been so thoroughly adopted in Germany, and that the complete German edition has its present scholarly and accomplished form. L.V.

11039 The U.D.C. and the Science Museum Library, Joyce Lancaster-Jones. *Rev. Doc.*, 27 (4) November 1960, 163-164. References.

The decision to adopt the UDC for use in the Science Museum Library was motivated by the recognition of the need for a co-operative bibliography of science and technology. Since its adoption in 1928, at the instigation of Dr. S. C. Bradford, the Science Museum Library has attempted to build up a comprehensive bibliography of the pure and applied sciences by making use of

material that appeared in printed form, bearing the UDC numbers. The resultant collection of cards formed the Science Museum Library's Subject Matter Index which is now compiled from about 100 sources. The increasing popularity of the UDC made an English version more and more necessary. The work on this English version was initially carried out under the supervision of the Science Museum Library staff, who thus played a very important part in the introduction and subsequent encouragement of the UDC in this country. W.A.G.A.

11040 The development of the U.D.C. from an electrotechnical point of view, E. Moulijn. *Rev. Doc.*, 27 (4) November 1960, 165-166. References.

As the technical sciences progressed more and more specialists entered the field of the UDC. Electrical engineering had penetrated so far into the other technical fields that the electro-technical engineers started dealing with almost all technical fields and they could no longer find a place for all the concepts either in the section of the UDC allotted to them or in the whole. In 1949 a new classification was prepared for electrical engineering and the foundation was laid for an entirely new technical classification. From 1948 to 1958 great efforts were made to maintain the UDC. There were the librarians who strictly adhered to the rapidly ageing classification and documentalists who asked for a new classification. The threat to the UDC caused efforts to be made to provide numbers in the existing schedules to enable new concepts to be entered but there was resistance to the release of the main classification of the UDC for an entirely new classification of the pure and applied sciences. In 1958 it became clear that the establishment of a new classification was a utopian prospect. W.A.G.A.

11041 La CDU et les sciences sociales [UDC and the social sciences] J. C. G. Wesseling. *Rev. doc.*, 27 (4) November 1960, 157-159. Bibliog.

UDC is regarded with less favour by social scientists than by natural scientists because of the 19th cent. viewpoint of the established subjects and because others are new and rapidly changing. Miss Barbara Kyle has discussed (LSA 10556 and 11042) the merits of the universal schemes and published a special classification for the social sciences (LSA 8691). This scheme, although offering exactness suffers because theology is crammed in with social structure, and philosophy with general political studies. The scheme also shows only the occidental viewpoint. For the sake of universality UDC which is based on DC, must be improved. The ten divisions of DC allow the use of mnemonics, and by applying the Ranganathan principle of octaves can be infinitely extended. Some of the opposition to UDC for the social sciences rests on a misunderstanding of the differences between the facet analysis and the UDC points of view. One originates from the viewpoint of man, the other from that of the subject, in practice a distinction to be ignored. Difficulties in the revision of UDC are complex for single ideas, simple notations for subjects with many different affinities, and ideas which have different meanings in different countries. A solution of these difficulties would lie in the expansion of the sub-divisions of point of view since these are most used in the social sciences. Expansion should be restrained lest all the political, religious and social points of view dislocate the whole structure and cause undue scattering of related subjects. E.M.C.

11042 Merits and demerits of various classification schemes for the social sciences, Barbara Kyle. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (2) March-April 1960, 54-60. Bibliog.

Special attention has been paid to five requirements: the order of main subjects in the social sciences within the schedules, the adequacy of provision for present day fields of study, provision for compound subjects, and for new subjects and the appropriate placing of related subjects. The suitability of the well-known schemes is discussed: DC (15th ed.), UDC (abridged English ed.), LC and BC. The importance of new thinking on classification during the last two decades is outlined with particular reference to the Colon classification and the parallel development of the use of punched cards and machines for information retrieval. Reference is made to the Outline of Cultural material by Human Relations Area Files Inc. (3rd ed. 1950) and to the writer's own scheme for arranging entries in international bibliographies. Advantages and disadvantages are summarized of (i) adaptation, (ii) choice of an existing scheme drafted specifically for social science material, (iii) building a new scheme based on facet-analysis.

W.D.S.

11043 Revision von DK 3 Sozialwissenschaften [Revision of UDC 3—Social sciences] Martin Schuehmann. *DK-Mitteilungen*, 5 (6) November 1960, 23.

'3' is one of the most criticized and probably least used divisions of UDC. Its lay-out remained mainly the same as made by Dewey in 1876. In the meantime the conception of social sciences has changed drastically. This is aptly illustrated by the definitions given in the new Brockhaus, 1960 and the A-Z Lexikon, Leipzig, 1955, which are at great variance with one another. A constructive suggestion made by Barbara Kyle, London, has been one of the reasons which moved the FID in 1958 to set up the Committee FID/C3 under the chairmanship of Prof. Arntz, Germany, to prepare a revision of division 3. Three meetings of the Committee have already taken place and the fourth is envisaged for February 1961, where 301—sociology will come under deliberation. Up till now the Committee has concerned itself with 32—political science only, and although the subject is highly 'political', experts from Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, England, Yugoslavia, Holland, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, USSR, Czechoslovakia and Hungary have participated and were able to come to an agreement. New common auxiliaries of 'ideological point of view' have been evolved, which are applicable with all divisions of the UDC. E.g. —011 historical point of view, —012 conservative, —013 liberal, —015 republican, —018 military, —021 religious, etc. The following example shows the possible applications of the new auxiliaries. 334—023 co-operation (capitalistic point of view), 334—025 co-operation (trade union point of view). The work on 32 is practically completed and it is hoped that after the February 1961 meeting of the Committee the completely revised text of this division will be made available in PE Notes.

L.V.

11044 New publication methods for the UDC, a proposal, H. Wellisch. *Rev. Doc.*, 27 (4) November 1960, 145-148.

Contrary to the belief that the UDC is the only classification scheme 'continuously revised and kept up-to-date by hundreds of specialists' there is much that could be done to make the scheme more acceptable. The present methods of publication and revision are unsatisfactory on many counts and there is a great

need for the adoption of new publication methods. The proposals submitted are directed at keeping the tables continually and consistently up-to-date in a manner which would make it necessary for the user to subscribe only to those parts of the tables needed. The provision of an adequate index is also considered to be an essential. The adoption of these proposals would, it is contended, result in an improved and readily usable form of the UDC and would ensure greater uniformity in application. W.A.G.A.

11045 Standards for classification, S. R. Ranganathan. *Annals of Lib. Sci.*, 7 (3) September 1960, 90-96.

Knowledge classification, book classification, and the formulation of special collections as parts of library classification are mentioned. Book classification is defined as the classification of documents falling within the same ultimate class of knowledge, and it is held desirable that book classification should arrange all the documents in the same ultimate class of knowledge in a helpful sequence. This the Colon Classification does, and it conforms to the standards laid down. The difficulties which knowledge classification presents in three different planes, the idea plane, verbal plane and notational plane are discussed. C.A.C.

11046 Postulational approach to depth classification: Demonstration 1, S. R. Ranganathan and A. S. Raizada. *Annals of Lib. Sci.*, 7 (3) September 1960, 77-89.

The application of the postulates, and the principles and the methodology of postulational approach on which the practical work of depth classification can be based is demonstrated. The postulates for the idea plane, the notational plane and two new postulates for the verbal plane are given. The principles for deciding the sequence of facets are listed. The CC and the UDC are critically examined, and the factors which increase the length of UDC numbers are indicated. Ways are suggested by which the length of UDC members can be reduced. C.A.C.

11047 Telescoping of facets and mixed notation, S. R. Ranganathan. *Rev. Doc.*, 27 (4) November 1960, 154-156.

Defines mixed notation, facet, and telescoping of facets in schedules. Illustrates the unhelpfulness of telescoping in UDC due to the fusing of basic class number with isolate number. Shows three kinds of telescoping made possible by the mixed notation of CC. Telescoping has to be restricted to facets of different levels of the same fundamental category in the same round. Then it makes notation shorter without affecting the co-extensiveness of class number. [Author's abstract].

11048 Classification of library classification, S. R. Ranganathan. *Annals of Lib. Sci.*, 7 (3) September 1960, 65-76.

In order to develop and maintain edition 6 of the Colon Classification the detailed schedule for depth classification of library classification is given. It includes extracts from the schedules for common matter, and energy isolates now in the process of construction. The schedule is based on S. R. Ranganathan's article, 'Standards for classification'. The schedule makes use of the devices of telescoping arrays as well as facets wherever necessary. It is hoped that the schedule will show the way to construct similar depth schedules for library cataloguing, reference service, book selection, library administration and other divisions of library science. C.A.C.

11049 A manual on the use of the Dewey Decimal Classification, Benjamin A. Custer. *Lib. resources*, 4 (3) Summer 1960, 247-252.

The Decimal Classification Office in the Library of Congress is preparing a manual of its own practices in applying DC numbers. The article includes the proposed contents and examples of typical entries to invite comments from classifiers, administrators and teachers. J.A.T.

11050 O skheme klassifikatsii dlia kraevedcheskogo kataloga [On the classification system for the regional catalogue] A. V. Mamentov, *Sovet. bibliogr.*, 2 (60) 1960, 63-69, and Z. N. Ambartsumian. *Sovet. bibliogr.*, 3 (61) 1960, 96-107.

The *Sample classification system for regional catalogues to be used by district, region and republican libraries*, published as a supplement to the *Regional work of district, regional and republican libraries* (Moscow, 1959) is under review by two outstanding theoreticians of Soviet library classification. In 1920 N. V. Zdobnov suggested that UDC be used for regional catalogue classification. As at that time no other better system was available, the suggestion was accepted on condition that work on classification applicable specifically to regional catalogues be undertaken. The *Sample classification* (1959) is the latest official attempt at a unified regional classification, based on the Soviet *Library classification for public libraries*, in turn a modification of the UDC. The two reviewers dwell especially on the differences between the *Sample classification* and the Soviet *Library classification*. Such difference is, for example, the fusing of certain classes (e.g., economics with industrial technology) or the renaming of certain classes (e.g., Nature, where previously Natural sciences and mathematics existed) in the *Sample classification*. But while Mamentov agrees with these differences, Ambartsumian is against them. In general, Mamentov is of the opinion that the *Sample classification* should be discarded in favour of detailed classification systems preferably to be worked out by the particular regional libraries. Ambartsumian, however, believes that the *Sample classification* should be retained in principle, but that the sub-divisions be more suitably worked out. Ambartsumian also appends what he considers a possible modification of the *Sample classification*, as follows: M1. Region as a whole. Lenin on the region. The Communist Party and The Soviet Government on the region. M2. Nature and natural resources of the region. M3. Local party and government organs. M4. Economics of the region (including labour, industry, technology and agriculture). M5. Medicine. Physical culture. M6. Cultural and scientific life of the region. M7. Art. M8. Literature. M9. History of the region. Local history of the cities, districts and villages. MD. Local biographies. MP. Local publishing (including past and present publications). E.B.

11051 An entomological library solves its classification problems, Marguerite S. Batey. *Spec. Libs.*, 25 (1) January 1961, 28-29.

The State Plant Board of Florida at Gainesville found that the LC classification was inadequate for the entomology section of its books. Classes Q501 and Q601 have been revised using *An introduction to the study of insects*, by Borrer and Delong (1954) as a guide. The number assigned to each order has been expanded by decimals for geographical distribution, systematic division by family, etc. 74 numbers have been set aside for new orders. D.E.C.

11052 Litteraturklassificering—en översikt av utvecklingstendenser [Classification of literature—trends in development] Björn Tell. *Tid. f. Dok.*, **16** (6) 1960, 73–78.

The discussion concerning information retrieval has hitherto revolved mostly around mechanical devices. Lately it has swung over to the question of classification principles. The author describes the developments that have taken place with the field of subject heading classification in the dictionary catalogue, and within classification systems. He deals with the improvements since the time of the DC in the form of auxiliaries or by arrangement under general categories and concludes by presenting two Swedish variants of modern generic systems.

11053 The classification of theological books, Ruth C. Eisenhart. *Lib. Trends*, **9** (2) October 1960, 257–269. Reference.

A classification scheme to be suitable for a theological library must cover all ranges of knowledge and allow for material from all lands and all periods. It should be a specialized class forming part of a general classification scheme. These criteria, and the problems of developing theories and movements in theology are discussed in relation to the three schemes most generally used in theological libraries—DC, LC, and Union. Each is shown to have advantages and disadvantages when put to use in various libraries. T.W.H.

11054 AIP documentation research project, R. E. Maizell. *Physics today*, **13** (10) October 1960, 42–46.

U.S. physics literature output alone has increased from 13,672 printed pages in 1950 to over 23,000 in 1959. The American Institute of Physics formed a special committee in 1956 to study information retrieval. It is considering publishing a monthly index to the journals of AIP, its member societies and journals translated from the Russian. Price may be the barrier. Rapid preparation might be aided by mechanical methods. In a test programme to study indexes it was found that specific entry indexes were more efficient than indexes with more general entries. There are plans for comparing indexing by physicists with that of professional indexers. Work is also in hand to determine the usefulness *versus* cost relationship of subject index entries for articles abstracted in *Physics abstracts*, at the moment there are on average two per abstract. Methods for speeding publication of articles are being studied. Results of documentation studies are being published in *Documentation newsletter*, published irregularly, four issues to date. L.S.F.

11055 The bibliographic control of supplements to medical periodicals : a preliminary study, Harold Bloomquist, Thomas P. Fleming, John B. Balkema. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **48** (3) July 1960, 299–307. References.

Many medical periodicals publish additional issues containing monographs, congress reports, etc. In view of the cost of inserting entries for these in the catalogue, studies were made by Fleming (1951) and Bloomquist (1953) to determine their coverage in abstracting and indexing media. In this new study, the authors examined the periodicals dated 1956 in the Columbia University Medical Library during the year 1958. This produced a list of 142 supplements. The first article in each supplement was then sought for by author (or by subject, if anonymous) in *Biological Abstracts*, *Chemical Abstracts*, the *Current List of Medical Literature*, the *NLM Catalog*, and the appropriate subject section in *Excerpta Medica* and a group of 15 German abstracting tools (*Zentralblatter*, etc.). (The

Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus was omitted as no volumes for 1956 were then available.) Each was searched from the beginning of 1956 to the latest issue available. The results are shown in tables giving the percentage of the total number of supplements found in each tool, the range of time lag between receipt of supplement and receipt of covering tool, and the average time lag. They show that 2.3% of the supplements studied were indexed in the *Current List* 2-8 months after their receipt at Columbia, with an average time lag of 4.25 months. The authors conclude that 'in large medical libraries, where major bibliographies are available, and where the existence of a trained staff assures their efficient use, catalogue analytics for journal supplements are clearly an extravagance'.

G.R.P.

DOCUMENTATION : General

11056 International standardization in documentation ; results and future prospects, Béla Dezsényi. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (2) March-April 1960, 49-53.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is described and its organization in the domain of documentation is outlined. Up to 1959, the ISO had issued the following recommendations : ISO R4 International code for abbreviation of titles of periodicals, 1954 ; ISO R8 Layout of periodicals, 1955 ; ISO R9 International system for transliteration of cyrillic characters, 1955 ; ISO R18 Summaries of periodicals and other documents, 1957 ; ISO R30 Bibliographical strips, 1956. Preliminary drafts are under consideration for the following : conventional abbreviation of generic names of periodicals, e.g. 'review' ; bibliographical references (two drafts) ; layout of articles ; abstracts and authors' summaries ; transliteration of Modern Greek, Hebrew, and Classical Arabic ; layout of works other than periodicals. It is regrettable that the preliminary draft on the question of proof-correction marks was deleted. The points covered by a sub-committee studying the reproduction of documents are given.

W.D.S.

11057 Alternatives to the scientific periodical : a report and bibliography, Ralph H. Phelps and John P. Herlin. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (2) March-April 1960, 61-75. Bibliog.

The deficiencies of the scientific periodical are reviewed : long delays in publication, restriction in the length, elimination of historical and theoretical material and reduction of reference lists by 90%, scattering of papers in a multiplicity of journals, intense specialization, the high cost of journals to individuals and societies both to buy and to publish, the volunteer editing and management of journals by research scientists which is wasteful and distracting. Suggested alternatives are : special radio and TV stations, tape recordings, microcards, microfilm, Xerox lithography, summaries and reviews directing to central depositories of photographic reproductions, microfilm, mimeographed copies, etc. The proposal to substitute the separate paper for the periodical is traced from 1926 onwards in detail, criticisms are given and arguments in defence of the periodical. In conclusion the writers, bearing in mind the experience of the Physical and the Chemical Society of London and the American Society of Civil Engineers, are convinced that the distribution of separates is not a practical solution to the problems of scientific communication.

W.D.S.

11058 Bericht über die 6. öffentliche Sitzung des Arbeitsausschusses für Kostengrundlagen der Dokumentation in der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Dokumentation e.V. am 17. Oktober 1960 in Würzburg am Main [Report of the 6th public meeting of the Working Committee on the Basis of Charges, German Association for Documentation, 17th October, 1960, Würzburg] Herbert Krieg. *Nach. f. Dok.*, 11 (4) December 1960, 202-207. References.

There was a brief survey of work achieved since the inception of the Committee in 1956. The main problems during these years had been the costs of construction of information departments, the costs of information distribution and the costs of using various technical aids. The programme for the future would cover the following subjects: (i) the preparation of model plans for documentation projects; (ii) survey of comparative costs of different systems of documentation; (iii) examination of use of machines not developed primarily for information work; (iv) outline of a scale of charges for information and advice. Two reports were given on the documentary methods and their efficiency. The methods of study used in the compilation of these reports were described, and their usefulness for further similar studies evaluated. Abstracting services' costs were analyzed into those which can be met by subscriptions and those which have to be met from capital. Very few abstracting services were found to be self-supporting. W.A.A.

11059 I centri di documentazione [Documentation centres] Bruno Balbis. *Produttività*, 11 (7-8) July-August 1960, 71-73.

Illustrates the phenomenon of documentation during the last century; the rise of mechanical documentation in our days; the difference between documentation and information; the vital importance of both for all the countries. Describes the tasks of a documentation centre (gathering, indexing, communication of documents), which nowadays must be compulsorily specialized; points out that the national centres for documentation cannot deal with all the scientific matters at the same time, but they must act as the heart in the national net of all documentation centres and special libraries in the country. In Italy, unluckily, things do not proceed like this. There are many individual efforts lacking co-operation and standardization. It is time that things should change. M.P.C.

11060 Stiftelsen för svårtillgänglig vetenskaplig litteratur vid Tekniska Högskolan i Delft [The Technical University of Delft Foundation for literature difficult of access] Elin Törnudd. (In Swedish). *Tid. f. Dok.*, 17 (1) 1961, 1-4. Photos.

Stichting voor Moeilijk Toegankelijke Wetenschappelijke Literatuur has recently come into prominence in connection with the establishment, under EPA, of a European Translations Centre. The Centre is backed by a number of institutions representing both libraries and research institutions. It is housed in the Library of the Technical University, making use of the latter's resources and staff. NIDER is responsible for office management. The organization, administration and activities of the Centre are described.

11061 The Center for documentation and communication research at Western Reserve University, Allen Kent and J. W. Perry. *Unesco Bull.*, **13** (11-12) November-December 1959, 256-261. Diagr., bibliog.

(See LSA 8771). The Center was established in 1955 as the research arm of the School of Library Science to facilitate the communication and utilization of recorded knowledge. It has a four-pronged programme; (1) education—two formal courses: machine literature searching and language engineering; (2-3) research consisting of two major tasks—the construction of the University Searching Selector, and the formation of a theory of documentation and development of searching strategy—subtasks entailed in this are listed; (4) applied research consisting of projects for (a) The American Society for Metals; (b) The Office of Ordnance Research; (c) Rome Air Development Center, U.S. Air Forces; (d) The National Science Foundation. Details of liaison programmes involving publications, conferences, and Congressional Hearings are given. W.D.S.

11062 La documentation de l'avocat français [The documentation of French law] R. Dubuc. *Rev. doc.*, **27** (4) November 1960, 171-174.

It has been recognized in France that lawyers need a comprehensive and up-to-date documentation service. The source material is so widely scattered and in such different formats that it is impossible to use it directly to form a file and cards are needed as an intermediary. Important texts, especially official publications, are needed quickly and a system of classification is necessary to provide all the material on any subject both rapidly and completely, however widely it may be scattered through the literature. Alphabetical classifications, which are already used in law, are familiar but must be used consistently, tend to separate related subjects, allow confusion of homonyms and synonyms and cannot include foreign languages satisfactorily. Many systematic classifications have been specially devised but one scheme, adaptable to all needs, is desirable. UDC is widely used all over the world and its Class 3, Social sciences and law, includes most of the notions needed. In practice cards would be made out for the material received and submitted to a specialist to decide which documents should be included, and corrections to be made. Once accepted the cards would be duplicated from masters and filed in decimal order. To avoid long transcriptions cards would bear only the exact reference to the source but some indication of the value of the text and notes to facilitate use are desirable. A suspended file of coloured cards has all the possibilities of fixed and moveable signals, allowing rapid signalling and improved use of the file. Once the file is established its scope can be progressively enlarged. Printed cards may be envisaged for the future, possibly prepared by the authors of the original papers. E.M.C.

11063 La documentation en géologie [Documentation in geology] J. Roger. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, **6** (1) January 1961, 5-15. Diagr.

The definition of the scientific field which such documentation should cover leads to general reflections on the principles to be followed. The present state of documentation in geology in different countries is described, and followed by a detailed account of the Information service (S.I.G.) of the Bureau de recherches géologiques et minières. H.T.

11064 Documentation in the humanities, D. J. Foskett. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **62** (12) December 1960, 391-396.

There is need for research in the humanities, if only to enable mankind to understand itself well enough to learn how to utilize the countless discoveries which have been the fruit of immense research in the sciences in order that we may improve our corporate lot and not destroy it. Such research is increasingly now being carried out but the workers involved have not yet got the benefit of highly developed documentation services and are often without knowledge of their need and how to fill it. Librarians have a clear-cut duty to these people. Libraries must be provided; books must be obtainable (and these, with their very much longer useful life when compared with literature in the sciences, are correspondingly more valuable in the humanities), a national lending library ought to be set up to give coverage of periodical and foreign literature (existing national libraries have for many years been obliged to neglect their responsibilities), present abstracting services must be expanded and new ones created. The library profession must waken to its task and act vigorously and at once.

C.A.Cr.

11065 Photographic records for local history [An abstract of papers given at a one-day conference at Chaucer House, May 19th 1960]. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **62** (10) October 1960, 328-333.

Professor J. Simmons stressed the importance of visual records to the historian and quoted examples of priceless photographic surveys of large scale which have been made in the past. Mr. Cecil Farthing described the establishment and work of the National Buildings Record, its purposes, range, services and collections. He outlined ways by which the Record obtains new material and ended by giving advice and help to the photographer who may undertake this type of work. Mr. E. H. Sargent dealt with the work of the photographic survey of Worcestershire which he has set in motion and indicated how to enlist the support of the right people—and this meant almost everyone—so as to collect pictorial matter of the right kind and at the right time. Professional tips on taking the photographs came from Mr. H. Milligan.

C.A.Cr.

11066 Internationale Dokumentation für die Schifffahrtforschung und die Seeschifffahrt [International documentation for maritime research and navigation] G. A. Theel. *Nach. f. Dok.*, **11** (4) December 1960, 182-185. References.

The documentation of maritime subjects is treated in outline and the activities of the Institut für Schifffahrtforschung (Institute for Maritime Research), Bremen, are described in detail. The Institute is concerned with ship-building, harbours, sea trade and all subsidiary subjects related to these. Its several functions include documentation centre, library, archive depository, map office and press. The Institute is concerned with economic and social aspects rather than the purely technical, and the library contains all literature published in the subject since the war. There are more than 12,000 pamphlets, numerous dissertations, maritime handbooks and atlases. Some of the dissertations are on microfilm. All standard international periodicals on the subject are taken and many national ones dealing with specific subjects, including the house journals of the big shipping companies. Altogether 420 periodicals in 13 languages are taken. These are indexed and the entries arranged under subject in a periodical articles' title catalogue, which contains 350,000 entries to date. A catalogue with 60,000 entries covers current information on the world's most important boats,

docks and harbours. The newspaper cuttings' file covers home and foreign papers for the last seven years, and has over 240,000 cuttings. The Library has had to develop its own classification. Technical aspects of maritime documentation are outstandingly covered by the Institut Morski at Danzig, and Western Germany lags behind the excellent documentation of Eastern Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union. The Institute at Bremen hopes to co-ordinate all documentary activity in maritime subjects.

W.A.A.

DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION and MECHANICAL AIDS

11067 Document reproduction services : their efficient organization and management, F. Donker Duyvis. *Unesco Bull.*, 14 (6) November-December 1960, 241-259. Bibliog.

At present, reproduction services belong mainly to non-profit-making organizations, e.g. the Photo-duplication Service of the Library of Congress, and the Reproduction Service of NIDER. Statistics for LC are given for 1957, 1958 and 1959, where the bulk of exposures are negative on microfilm. NIDER figures are given for 1958, 1959 and 1960 (six months). The Institut Pasteur concluded that it was more profitable to give micro-reproduction free of charge than to lend from the library the required books or documents. Twenty-five managerial principles for applying the available means of reproduction are discussed. It is recommended that a series of case reports be made covering the general situation in different countries, and also that an international organization for reproduction services be established under the auspices of IFLA and FID and supported by one of the big cultural institutions.

W.D.S.

11068 Preserving the religious treasures of Europe, Ernest C. Schwiebert. *Lib. Trends*, 9 (2) October 1960, 253-256.

A similar project to the filming of the Vatican Library has been set up by a group of Protestant scholars in America. Their aim is to record material available in Europe in the period 1450-1600 on microfilm. As a start to the scheme a check was made on the material available in American libraries. Then a review was made of the theological material available in Europe. Brief details are given of the libraries likely to be visited and the amount of material they are expected to have. The filming of this material is likely to take fifty years.

T.W.H.

11069 Pitfalls of photocopy research, Laurence A. Cummings. *Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib.*, 65 (2) February 1961, 97-101.

The advantages to scholars of photographic reproduction are stressed before the author gives examples where photocopying cannot yield full bibliographical details. Photographers are expert technicians but do not always foresee the uses to which their reproductions will be put. Unless the original can be made perfectly flat, the reproduction cannot be sharp. Microfilms, being in a roll, make comparison of pages difficult. Photocopy will not distinguish pen from pencil, nor later emendations in differing ink. The camera cannot replace the scholar's eye.

F.J.S.

11070 Ein schnelles Dokumentationsverfahren für Zeitschriftenaufsätze ohne laufende Schreibarbeit [A quick method of documenting periodical articles without writing] C. W. Petersen. *Nach. f. Dok.*, **11** (4) December 1960, 212-216. Photos.

The method of writing cards was found to be fallible and time-wasting. Each periodical list of contents is photographed and then scanned at leisure. Relevant articles are assigned a stamped number, and the photocopies of the list of contents arranged in a visible index. A detailed survey of costs is given.

W.A.A.

11071 Machines and indexes, B. C. Vickery. *Unesco Bull.*, **13** (11-12) November-December 1959, 249-252. Bibliog.

Only a part of searching the literature can be handed over to a machine. To search an index, we must first name the subject of search, in the terms used by the indexer—no existing machine can do this. Then follows locating the subject name in the index—this operation has been mechanized. Next, the documents to which the index refers must be located: only the Minicard system has so far attempted to mechanize this. Lastly, we must study and integrate the retrieved documents: no machine can do this. The processes involved in constructing a retrieval system are considered. The writer suggests that the speed-up resulting from machine use may be small. Machine retrieval in the United Kingdom is reviewed and the limitations of machine systems discussed. In most library situations (not all) the actual index search is better performed by the human mind with its linkage of associated ideas. What we need to mechanize is information storage because most indexes lack sufficient detail and linkage of terms. Selective retrieval depends on precise subject analysis and coding.

W.D.S.

11072 The Aslib research project on the comparative efficiency of indexing systems, C. W. Cleverdon. *Aslib Proc.*, **12** (12) December 1960, 421-429.

Work on the project began in April 1958. The four systems tested were UDC, an alphabetical subject list, a special facet classification, and the Uniterm system. The staff planned to index 18,000 documents dealing with aeronautics and allied subjects, but half the documents were in the special field of high-speed aerodynamics so that they might investigate any differences in efficiency between the special and the general subjects. The documents were divided into three sub-programmes of 6,000 documents, within each of which were 60 groups of a 100 documents. Each group was indexed by a different indexer, with a different system as main system, or at a different time allowance. Gives details of each system and the reason for its choice. The basic method chosen to test the efficiency of each index was to put to each index a number of questions based on documents in the collection. Describes how the questions were chosen by representatives of organizations in the U.K., USA, Canada, and Holland, and the technique of the search for the answer. Besides these tests questions based on other documents, and 'real' questions will be put to the indexes. Gives figures for five preliminary test results, and concludes by confidently hoping that they will find a recognized standard of measurement, and a satisfactory method of measuring, which is the most important requirement of information retrieval.

A.C.L.H.

11073 What to look for in a reading machine, Hubbard W. Ballou. *ALA Bull.*, 55 (1) January 1961, 67-69. Bibliography.

The outline standards for reading machines, prepared for the students in the Columbia University School of Library Service, are divided into eight main sections : (i) machines should give the appearance of solidity and good design ; (ii) it should take standard sizes of microfilm and micropaper, handle perforated and non-perforated film ribbon and sheet film, permit scanning, handle placements and hold the film in a focal plane ; (iii) the image quality should be good and focus easy to work, magnification should be easy to adjust ; (iv) the screen may be translucent or opaque, be evenly illuminated and large enough to take newspapers ; (v) excessive heat with use should not appear, light bulbs should be replaceable without the need for screwdrivers and the machine should be simple to demonstrate and use ; (vi) the portable type should be really light while a heavier model may be needed for library work ; (vii) initial and the maintenance costs should be reasonable with respect to the library budget ; (viii) enlargement prints should be obtainable from the machine and it should be checked for additional accessories that may be part of other machines. K.J.E.

11074 Searching natural language text by computer, Don R. Swanson. *Science*, 132 (3434) 21 October 1960, 1099-1104. 2 figs.

A fundamental approach to automatic indexing and retrieval of library-stored information through investigating machine search of natural language text is described, and the results of preliminary experimental studies based on that approach are presented. A limited and manageable model of a library (together with search questions) constituted the object of the investigation ; the effectiveness with which responsive information could be recovered was measured. The small scale of the model permitted direct examination of the entire collection as a basis for establishing practical measures of 'relevance' or 'responsiveness' to questions. In terms of these measures, the effectiveness of all information search techniques tested on the model was found to be rather low. Text search by computer was, however, significantly better than a conventional, non-mechanized subject-index method. Thus, even though machines may never enjoy more than partial success in library indexing, a small suspicion might justifiably be entertained that people are even less promising. [Author's abstract].

[See also **The use of electronic computers for information retrieval**, Burt Nanus. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 48 (4) October 1960, 278-291].

11075 Terminologie der Lochkarten [Punched card terminology] Erhard Uhlein. *Nach. f. Dok.*, 11 (4) December 1960, 210-211. References, illus.

The definitions given are the result of work on the standardization of punched cards by the Committee on Terminology and Questions of Language of the German Association for Documentation. The number of definitions has been kept as small as possible. The main categories are : (i) types of cards ; (ii) card surface ; (iii) card contents ; (iv) operations. W.A.A.

BIBLIOGRAPHY : Historical and descriptive

11076 Thore Virgins Inkunabelsamling [Thore Virgin's collection of incunabula] Hans Sallander. *Nord. Tid.*, 47 (4) 1960, 121-139. Facsimis.

The well-known Swedish bibliophile, Dr. Thore Virgin (1886-1957) had in his library a fine collection of incunabula which amounted to some 200 items at his death. In 1955 he presented this collection with few exceptions to Uppsala U.L. Many of these are unique copies ; some are printed on parchment. The collection included many German incunabula ; Virgin had a special interest in early printing in Lübeck, possessing 27 items. There are also examples of Italian, English and Swedish incunabula. A.D.J.

11077 Protection of books against mildew, Wilfred J. Plumbe. *Malayan Lib. J.*, 1 (2) January 1961, 11-13. Bibliog.

Protection is aided if books are received from publishers in packages which have been treated with fungicides. Of the many remedies which have been invented none is entirely successful. Air circulation, dusting, brushing, applications of resins containing fungicides, fumigation, and the creation of dry conditions with a closed bookcase all have their value. The formulae of two preparations that have been successful are given. Hope is expressed that possibly atomic energy rays may be useful in the future as another way of protecting books. W.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : General services and national bibliographies

11078 La ricerca bibliografica [Bibliographical research] Olga Pinto. *Produttività*, 11 (11) November 1960, 52-56.

The author gives a definition of the 'bibliography' as including not only printed books but any document reproduced by other systems ; she points out the different kinds of bibliographies and describes some bibliographies of bibliographies, some current bibliographies, both general and concerning agriculture, biology, botany, chemistry, physics, electronic physics, nuclear physics, atomic physics, geography, geology, geophysics, mineralogy, engineering, mathematics, zoology, economic and social sciences in the world. She quotes also some lists of the periodicals kept in libraries. M.P.C.

11079 The early bibliography of Southern Italy. VIII Capua and Aversa, D. E. Rhodes. *Bibliofilia*, 62 (3) 1960, 290-292.

(See LSA 10074). The author has so far traced one incunable and two 16th cent. books printed at Capua and two printed at Aversa in the 16th cent. and one in the 17th. In both towns the printers came for a short time from Naples. The collation of each book is given with notes on the existing literature. The location of copies is given except in one case where the author has not been able to see one and relies upon the entry in Fumagalli. F.S.S.

11080 Bibliographical progress in Southern Africa : 1 July 1959-30 June 1960, D. H. Varley. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 28 (2) October 1960, 49-55.

(See LSA 10082). A survey of progress under the following headings : union catalogues and lists ; directories of resources ; current bibliographical resources ; catalogues of special collections ; inventories and guides to manuscript collections ; indexes to books and periodicals ; library publications. T.M.G.

11081 Bibliographical services and projects in the government departments of the Union of South Africa, S. J. Kritzinger. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 28 (2) October 1960, 39-42.

Refers to bibliographical surveys by D. H. Varley in *S. Afr. Libs.* and elaborates on the projects and services sponsored and issued from the following sources: Provincial library services; Houses of Parliament; Government printer; State Library Services Division; Weather Bureau; Geological Survey; Department of Coloured Affairs; S.A. Information Service; Department of Agriculture; Division of Fisheries; Department of Education; Arts and Science. T.M.G.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES: Subject

11082 Canadian chemical periodical literature, Jack E. Brown. *J. Chem. Educ.*, 37 (12) December 1960, 645-647.

A review of chemical journals published in Canada, with a list of 32 titles. Mention is made of ten Canadian produced indexes and bibliographies which list items, such as reports, published by universities which are difficult to trace and often not covered by the standard abstracting and indexing services. L.S.F.

11083 Collana di guide bibliografiche [Series of bibliographic guides]. *Parola*, 43 (5) 1960, 576.

The National Institute for Popular and School Libraries is willingly following up the wish expressed by the Commission under the presidency of Dr. Salvatore Comes, Director General at the Ministry of Education and will begin publication of a series of 'Bibliographic Guides' which is already being prepared. These are specially intended for the guidance of libraries associated with the Institute and above all for those recently set up. The series will consist of small volumes of about 150 pages in 16mo. which will contain classified bibliographical information with suitable notes. The first of the series is being personally edited by the Director of the Institute, Prof. Guido Rispoli and his colleagues. It will be a general guide to works which should be in every medium sized library. F.S.S.

11084 [Subject bibliographies]

Reading list in classification research, comp. by Phyllis A. Richmond. 12p. **La letteratura bibliografica nel primo anno dell'Italia unita** [Bibliographical literature in the first year (1861) of united Italy] Giorgio E. Ferrari. *Almanacco dei bibliotecari italiani* 1961, 109-118. **Literature of engineering, part 3**, K. J. Young. *Brit. Bk. News*, (246) February 1961, 83-88. **Professional reading for library staff and volunteers in hospital and institution libraries**, William K. Beatty. *Hospital and Institution Book Guide*, 2 (8) April 1960, 172-176. (by Louise Grove, 2 (9) May 1960, 192-201). **Danske bøger fra 1959** [Danish books in 1959] V. Klingberg-Nielsen. *Biblioteksbladet*, 45 (9) 1960, 736-739. **English fiction 1958-60—I**, Ian Scott-Kilvert. *Brit. Bk. News*, (247) March 1961, 163-168. **Ett urval finska böcker från 1959** [A selection of Finnish books from 1959] Kaarina Ranta. *Biblioteksbladet*, 45 (10) 1960, 814-816. **Et utvalg av norske bøker fra 1959** [A selection of Norwegian books from 1959] Else Granheim. *Biblioteksbladet*, 45 (10) 1960, 817-819. **A bibliography of the history of medicine available in paperbacks**, Frederick J. Spencer. *Bull. Med.*

Lib. Assn., 49 (1) January 1961, 72-82. **Problemi e metodi di documentazione scientifica . . . concernenti il campo medico-farmacologico** [Problems and methods of documentation . . . in the medical-pharmaceutical field] F. Weiss. *Raccolta di pubblicazioni chimiche, biologiche e mediche*, 3 1960, 385-430. **Evaluative checklist of the literature of neoplastic diseases**, Mildred D. Donohue. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 48 (3) March 1960, 308-330. **Pharmaceutical literature**, W. R. Bett. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 49 (1) January 1961, 63-67. **A bibliography of East European music periodicals** (VII), James B. Coover. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1960, 69-70. **Portuguese for the public library : aids to selection and acquisition**, G. H. Green. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 62 (10) October 1960, 320-324. **Selected summary bibliography of language classification**, Eric P. Hamp. *Studies in linguistics*, 15 (1-2) Summer 1960, 29-45. **Sudan bibliography**, C. N. Sanderson. *Sudan notes and records*, 39 1958, 115-130 (each volume from no. 29 has contained a bibliography). **A bibliography of English translations of Sanskrit dramas**, V. Raghavan. *Ind. lit.*, 3 (1) October 1959-March 1960, 141-153. **Cumulated list of bibliographies and theses accepted for Part II of the University of London Diplomas in Librarian-ship and Archives . . . 1946-1960**. *Univ. London Sch. Libnp. Occ. pubns.* (10), 1960.

THE ART OF THE BOOK : Paper, typography, binding, illustration

11085 The Plantin Press, Tyrus G. Harmsen. *Calif. Lib.*, 21 (4) October 1960, 4 page insert. Illus.

The Plantin Press of Saul and Lillian Marks in Southern California was honoured in 1955 by the Library of the University of California at Los Angeles which gave it a major display on the 25th anniversary of the Press, and again in 1960 with an exhibition by the Book Club of California. Important publications of the Press have been those for the Huntington Library, including *A catalogue of William Blake's drawings and paintings* (1938) and *The Indians of Southern California in 1852* (1953), and the Limited Editions Club publications produced in the past 12 years, nine in this series of illustrated classics having been printed by the Press including Stevenson's *Travels with a donkey* (1957). Privately printed books of distinction have also been produced as well as a growing number of illustrated books, such as the Degas and Daumier catalogues for the Los Angeles County Museum. G.H.

11086 The Signet Press, Roderick Cave. *Private Lib.*, 3 (5) January 1961, 58-59. 4-page inset of illustrations and bibliography.

Private printing has an honourable history in Scotland, although few presses have been at work in recent years. Thomas Rae's Signet Press, founded at Greenock in 1956 is probably the most important of those now functioning. Though this press has concentrated on producing well-printed material of Scottish interest, its most important publication so far has been *The Book of the private press*, a directory of private printers in the English-speaking world. C.

11087 Filmsetting—bibliographical implications, James Moran. *Library*, 15 (4) December 1960, 231-245.

Filmsetting is the composition of characters in the sequence required on to film or photographic paper for the purpose of transferring to sensitized plates and printing without the intervention of type. Often used now in conjunction with the major printing processes, it foreshadows the end of printing from type for reasons of economy and flexibility. It affords savings on the high cost of metal and the storage of type and would be of great value in the printing of small edition books. The lightness and mobility of film could lead to simultaneous publication of books in different centres. This would raise problems for bibliographers identifying first editions, while they would also lose various recognition-factors hitherto provided by worn type, dropped letters and similar mishaps which occur to metal type. The process affords wide possibilities for the economic invention of new type faces. Machines in use today are described briefly; (i) those based on orthodox mechanisms: the Hadego, the Monophoto, and the Intertype Company's Fotosetter, and (ii) the revolutionary machines: the Photon-Lumitype, the Mergenthaler Linotype Company's Linofilm, and the ATF Typesetter. The article concludes with a list of filmset incunabula.

J.L.M.H.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, READERS

11088 Librarians as authors: an uncritical review, Dermot Foley. *Leabharlann*, 18 (4) December 1960, 105-117.

The scope includes librarians working in Ireland who came to be known as writers of books, excluding textbooks. Biographical and bibliographical details are given of Lloyd Praeger, Geoffrey Taylor, Thomas W. Lister, Dr. Best, Frank O'Connor, Edward MacLysaght, Gerard Murphy, Lennox Robinson, R. N. D. Wilson, Stephen Brown, Helen Roe, Hubert Butler, Desmond Clarke and Fergus Murphy. The author argues that although the persons were well known for their academic work, they all worked in libraries at some point or another and should therefore be entitled to be called librarians, even though not qualified through examination. There is no attempt to criticize the contributions academically, although it is claimed the contributions are lively and intelligent and do show a wide range of subjects from a profession whose numbers have always been small.

K.J.E.

11089 Library and copyright law revision—progress and prospects, Joseph W. Rogers. *ALA Bull.*, 55 (1) January 1961, 56-58.

It is hoped to revise the 1909 Copyright Act in 1961 by introducing a draft bill proposing solutions for adoption. The Joint Committee on the Fair Use in Photocopying has made a study of practices and the Committee to Investigate Copyright Problems Affecting Communication of Education and Scientific Information is studying the production of multiple copies. Individual views on copyright have so far not often been expressed, unless the library press has specially solicited such articles. This excludes the Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division's resolution in 1959, recommending a notice of copyright for maps. The Senate Committee issued 11 separate prints comprising 34 studies affecting copyright, of which the main ones affecting libraries are

listed. So far, librarians have tended to think of the copyright law solely in terms of photocopying. If they care at all about the number and kind of intellectual works that are going to be produced in the future for the use and enjoyment of people in their communities, then they need to extend their interest considerably beyond that of photocopying alone. K.J.E.

11090 Australian children's literature to-day, Zita White. *Quill*, 1 (2) September 1960, 31-33.

The factors contributing to the growth of a considerable body of Australian children's literature are reviewed briefly. A number of the leading children's writers are named and some few details about two of them, Nan Chauncy and Jean Phipson, are given. G.G.A.

11091 Le origini di una casa editrice veneziana [The origins of a Venetian publishing house] Claudio Sartori. *Fontes Artis Musicae*, (2) 1960, 57-61.

The will of Natale Monferrato, composer and organist at St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice, contains valuable information about Monferrato himself, who started publishing music in 1675, and his printer and partner Giuseppe Sala, who took over the business on Monferrato's death in 1685. From the foundation of the firm until 1715 many valuable editions of sacred and instrumental music by the most celebrated composers of the day were published. Relevant portions of the will are included. M.B.L.

11092 200 million books for Soviet children, B. Lyubimova. *Ind. Lib.*, 15 (2) September 1960, 68-70.

A survey of contemporary juvenile literature in Russia with emphasis on very new or forthcoming titles in groups such as : books for the very young, biographical novels, the current Seven-Year-Plan, history, literature, the arts, the sciences and technologies, recreations, life in other lands. C.A.Cr.

11093 A straight look at the Encyclopaedia Britannica, H. Einbinder. *Librarian*, 49 (5) May 1960, 81-89.

There is a short evaluation of the criterion of an encyclopedia. The author then goes on to acknowledge that the 11th edition represents *Britannica* at its zenith, since when it has steadily declined. He maintains that many of the 11th edition entries are still included in present editions only in much shortened form, this being to the detriment of the work. The author puts this down to the inclusion of more subjects whilst the size of the encyclopedia remains static. The continual revision policy which has been adopted since the 14th edition is questioned as against that which operated at the time of the 11th edition, maintaining that the standard of contributions contributes to its value. Doubts are expressed, with lengthy examples, that it now represents modern scholarship as it claims to do, and the author claims that the whole business is unsatisfactory and ought to be re-examined. A reply appears on succeeding pages from the Chairman of the Board of Directors, with a retort from the author of the main article, in which he claims that *Britannica* is a myth, its present status having been built up by the claims of promoters and publicists. D.P.W.

11094 Encouragement of reading in Arab states, D. R. Kalia. *Unesco Bull.*, **14** (3) May-June 1960, 107-112.

Arabic-speaking countries have a population of over 82m. of which only one fourth of the total adult population is literate. Only a limited amount of reliable data is available. The availability of publications in Arabic is discussed as follows: (i) book production—5,000 new titles annually; (ii) translations—sponsored by the Egyptian government (160 published by December 1959) and Franklin Publications Inc. (an American foundation) (150 titles); (iii) books in print—6,000 Arabic titles; (iv) periodicals; (v) newspapers; (vi) book production standards and prices; (vii) import of books. Availability of material is reviewed under (i) students; (ii) new literates; (iii) new readers; (iv) the general reader. Reading interests are discussed for urban and rural populations with factors influencing choice. Six techniques are listed for encouraging reading, and the role of libraries in fundamental education and community development is stressed. W.D.S.

11095 The Index [of prohibited books]: past, present, future, Gerard J. Dalcourt. *Catholic Lib. World*, **32** (1) October 1960, 45-50.

This 300-year-old legislation no longer achieves its object under present changed conditions. Modifications are expected eventually, involving categories of non-recommended books, with permission to read being required only in the case of the 'condemned' category. This would be more in line with present-day thinking, especially among better informed Catholics. N.H.

BIOGRAPHY

11096 [Notable librarians]

Erwin Ackerknecht (1880-1960), Johannes Langfeldt. *Kulturarbeit*, **12** (12) 1960, 238-240. **Erwin Ackerknecht kuollut** [In memory of Erwin Ackerknecht] Helle Kannila. *Kirjastoletti*, **53** (8) 1960, 238-239. **James Duff Brown after fifty years**, Ernest A. Savage. *Lib. Rev.*, (135) Autumn 1960, 489-495. **Melvil Dewey and his famous school**, R. D. Macleod. *Lib. Rev.*, (135) Autumn 1960, 479-484. **James Louis Gillis, Westerner and librarian**, Peter Thomas Conmy. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **34** (4) December 1959, 272-280. **Mr. A. L. Hetherington** R. D. Macleod. *Lib. Rev.*, (136) Winter 1960, 572-573. **Fredrik Hjelmqvist**, Helle Kannila. *Kirjastoletti*, **53** (9) 1960, 267. **The Rev. G. F. Parker: first librarian of the University of Cape Town**, R. F. M. Immelman. *S. Afr. Libs.*, **27** (2) October 1959, 52-55. **Josephine Adams Rathbone**, Wayne Shirley. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **34** (3) November 1959, 199-204. **John Stewart Richards**, Willard O. Youngs. *Bull. of Bib.*, **22** (9) May-August 1959, 193-194. **Dr. Peter Templeman and his appointment as secretary of the Society [for the Encouragement of Arts, etc.] in 1760**, W. Campbell Smith. *J. Roy. Soc. Arts*, **108** (5046) May 1960, 462-466; (5046) July 1960, 630-633; (5050) September 1960, 771-773. **Rose L. Vormelker**, Jean K. Taylor. *Bull. of Bib.*, **22** (10) September-December 1959, 217-219.

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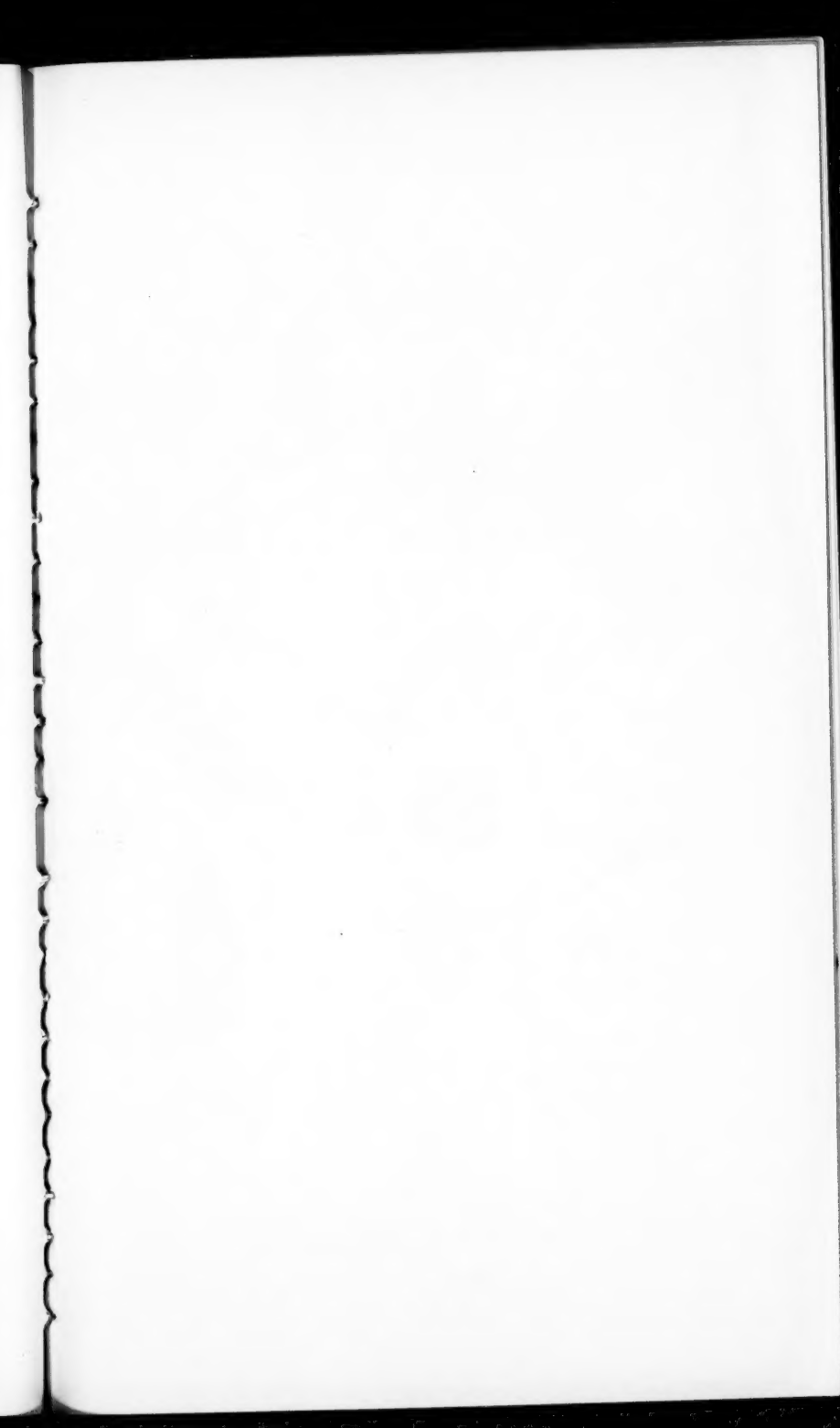
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